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For right is right, since God is God,
And right the day must win;
To doubt would be disloyalty,
To falter would be sin.

DOUBT.

BY HARRIET MCEWEN KIMBALL.

My heart is heavy at her prayers:
"God *may* bow down," she saith, "and hear."
Her doubt ascending unawares
Methinks must grieve His patient ear!

His promise faileth not, I know;
And I have learned it line by line;
Then, if believing, why so slow
Am I to make that promise mine?

Not thus the barren Earth receives
The sweet assurance of the Spring,
But putting on her robe of leaves
In perfect trust begins to sing.

The April pledge of sun and shower
She knows the Summer will fulfil,
Nor fail to spread her golden dower
In waving wealth from hill to hill.

And I—I know that He who sends
The ripening heat, the strengthening rain,
My lightest breath of prayer attends,
Nor shall I find His promise vain.

Dear Lord, whose love doth overbrood
My faith though cold and faint it be,
Dispel this doubt that dares intrude
Between my sorrowing heart and Thee!

Dispel this doubt, Thou Heavenly Sun!
Thou Spirit sweeter than the Spring!
Then shall my drooping faith put on
The garment of thy praise and sing.

To Him whose Word shall time outrun,
To Him whose Blood the promise seals,
And to the Spirit, Three in One,
My song shall rise in grateful peals!

EDITORIAL VISITS.

The city of Austin, situated near the center of the State of Nevada, occupies a magnificent position on the west side of the Tayoibe Mountains, half way or a little more, up towards a low pass in the summit of the lofty range. It may be six hundred feet above the Reese River Valley, from which the road gradually rises to it, up a long ridge, scarcely to be called a spur, by a good grade. When the city is fairly reached, it is found extending along up a depression in the side of the mountain range, perhaps nearly two miles, widening out to the north upon moderate hills and up branching depressions, along which in the wet season more or less water runs. The main depression, hardly to be called a valley, and not rugged enough to justify the word cañon, has now and at all times a little murmuring rill of water passing down it, the result of tunneling the hills, or of pumping the shafts, and the waste from the crumbling mills. Well up towards the head of the depression are springs of water sufficiently large to afford an abundance of most excellent water for all culinary and other needed uses in the city, even allowing a limited supply for the irrigation of dooryards and the sprinkling of streets. Most generally also, good wells can be had by digging into the rocky earth perhaps thirty feet deep.

On the south of the city, the mountain side ascends rapidly, forbidding more than a few houses at present to be built, and these within one or two streets distant from the little stream. If ever needed, the whole could be built up easier than Russian Hill in San Francisco. But to the northwest, north, and northeast, there seems unlimited and admirable room for the city to spread as there may be occasion. Yet the main street must ever be up the main depression.

The city is now supposed to contain about three thousand people. The surroundings of this city and its prospect to the westward, are among the most splendid we ever saw, with only the abatement of the sense of desolation and barrenness common on the first visit of one, who has always associated a grassy surface or growing forests with all thoughts of the beautiful and the magnificent. With this exception the scenery of Austin is the grandest of any city we have ever visited. Standing upon one of the higher eminences of the city, all around you except to the northwest, at a moderate distance, rise beautifully smooth and varied mountains, not jagged with rocks, except the summits of one or two on the northeast and southeast, while there is opened to view in front, fifteen miles up and down, the Reese River Valley, across which one is looking some fourteen miles towards the wildly varied, romantic range of Mount Airy, beyond and above which rises the snow-streaked, higher New Pass range, and beyond this in the far distance, appear the lofty peaks of the La Plata range, full eighty miles away. Bearing to the left, or right, these various ranges rise irregularly, showing different portions of each at different points, or mingling together, they seem as one vast mountainous towering region, varied with peaks or broken, rugged masses. Everything is seen with marked distinctness of outline and individuality, such as can be found nowhere in a forest country, and only in part in a country of grass. The prospect is grand indeed, but over the whole scene of valley and mountain not a spot of real green can be perceived. One extended waste lies before you, a dry, barren surface, treeless, grassless, but everywhere dotted with the universal sage brush, in little clumps perhaps two feet high and about this distance apart. When told that on the Reese River there is one farm for grass six miles away, by carefully looking you can see what probably is the locality, and a little variation in the prospect can be just discovered. Yet the view is grand, grand in itself, and grand in its associations of the power and the independent sovereignty and authority of the Creator, who could form such a world and whelm it in desolation.

But the region was not made to be useless. There are here varieties of untold and inexhaustible mineral wealth, as important in furthering the great enterprises of civilized nations, as the lumber of Oregon forests, or the wheat of California plains. Each region of the world has its different quota to contribute to the interests of mankind, as really as each nation and race has its influence to exert for the good of the whole. But there is required a right moral-power, stimulating and directing all, found only in the divinely inspired Bible and free Christianity, or else all of nature and all of art become but utter desolation and waste.

The silver mines of Austin are mostly a little above the town and extending away to the north, a little west, running diagonally across the mountains, for it is peculiar that all the interior ranges of Nevada should run nearly northeast and southwest. These mines are worked on veins differing from any others we have known. They are quartz veins in clear granite, though occasionally one wall may be basalt. But the veins are wondrously numerous, often crossing and running into each other, and almost everywhere to be found. Yet the main ones are distinct and more regular. Just above the town are four of the principle mines—the Manhattan, the Northwest, the French, and the Florida—lying apparently in regular order from north to northwest, or nearly so, yet we were told they were all on different leads ten or twenty rods apart. These leads are all narrow; the largest, we were told, were not four feet thick and varying only twenty to forty degrees from the horizon, dipping into the mountains. Thus, by sinking a shaft perpendicularly three hundred feet, it will drain and answer for working one thousand or more feet of the inclined vein. Most of the rock will average from two to three hundred dollars to the ton, though all the veins have portions called pockets or chimneys, very rich, which for quite an extent may yield a thousand or more dollars to the ton; then a portion as large or larger yield but very little. All over the hills are hundrds and thousands of prospecting holes dug—the surface is shotted with them—where miners have been looking for leads.

Almost everwhere veins, rich in ore can be found, but too narrow to work at present; yet many single miners toil away on the independent plan in these small veins, and after getting out a ton or more, hire it carted off and crushed, receiving good return for their labor. But the large veins are those from which the most of the mineral is obtained. This has been very gradually increasing in amount for nearly a year, till the last month the sum was, in round numbers, $200,000. The opinion of good business men seemed to be that this was only a fair yield, so that they would expect it to be as much month by month in the future, and healthily increasing.

For five or six miles to the northwest we saw other mines being worked and a few mills in operation, doing well, but we could not this time visit them.

On the whole, our impression of the mineral developments here were, that immense riches are here being found, which ages cannot exhaust. A vast population can be well sustained in the work; and a great flourishing city is here to be built up to endure for generations to come. The moral, educational and religious features of the city we must speak of in another letter.

S. V.

OUR CHICAGO LETTER.

CHICAGO, April 29, 1867.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Recent official correspondence received at the office of the American Missionary Association in this city, indicates a decided betterment of feeling at the South since the African became a voter. Most interesting details are given in some instances. For example: a young lady from Delavan, Wisconsin, now teaching in one of the schools of the Association at Houston, Texas, writes under date of April 1st:

"Miss D. and myself were at Galveston on Saturday and Sabbath last, and saw fresh wonders in the line of *real* reconstruction. Several leading citizens visited the colored Sabbath-school conducted by our Galveston colleagues, and begged the privilege, toward the close of the session, of making a few remarks. Consent being readily granted, they proceeded to compliment the noble efforts of the teachers (nothing about Yankee school ma'ams,) declaring them equal to the best labors of Judson and Harriet Newell, etc. etc., and concluded by announcing that the citizens wished to do something for the freedmen, too, and would open a Sabbath-school next Sabbath afternoon, to be conducted *exclusively by citizens*, several ladies having volunteered to assist.

"One of these gentlemen walked home with us from the church, and we quizzed him for the origin of the new movement. 'Oh' we think it *right*, you know.' Wondering why it was always wrong hitherto, we pressed him a little for collateral considerations, and after a few moments he said, frankly, although with evident reluctance—'W-e-ll, y-e-s, I suppose it *might be traced down to the* SUFFRAGE QUESTION.' We rather thought so, too.

"This week one of the prominent rebel ladies, who, when we first came here, kindly explained that we were '*poor whites*,' come down here to teach for a living, sent us word that Judge —— and lady (herself) would call upon THE LADIES (so recently 'NIGGER TEACHERS'!) in a few days.

"Our friends already prophesy that we shall not long hence find ourselves riding the highest waves of popular favor, and we seriously begin to wonder where the rising tide will pause."

IN HIGH LIFE.

Surely "the brave deserve the fair." Miss —— thought so, papa thought so, mama thought so, uncle W—— thought so, all "our set" thought so. Wherefore the young General got "Yes," for his answer, and had a right to be glad. General Sherman was sent for, and came. General Howard was sent for, and came. Several generals of lesser note came also, and many more would most gladly have come too, if the list of invitations had not been necessarily limited. Bridesmaid came from New York, and "best men" from afar. There were splendors for the eye, and sweets for the mouth. There were brilliant toilettes and dazzling trouseaux. There was a solemn and memorable ceremony, profoundly significant; and early in the evening there were adieux and carriages and the rapacious cars. There will be a brief series of receptions in New York, and a long honey-moon on the Continent. Love is sweet; money is good; twice happy they (the elect precious) whom Heaven enables to possess and enjoy both at one time.

MAY DAY IS COMING,

And sad sorrows are flocking in clouds to herald the approach. In our suburban villages small houses on small lots sell for from $6,000 to $10,000 each, and rent for from $400 to $800. Still smaller cottages of a half dozen rooms—cottages that cost from $2,000 to $3,000 each, are rented at $25 to $40 per month. Two hundred millions of feet of lumber were consumed in new buildings for the city alone, last year; yet it seems harder than ever to find a shelter for one's head at a price less than the ransom of a king. If mechanics spurn offers of half a dollar an hour, is there not a reason? Verily, we are but one people, after all, and if one foot treads upon the other, both must ache, and the treader must carry the trodden till he is healed.

ARTISTIC.

Although business is still dull, and will hardly revive before fall, artistic interests seem to be specially prosperous. To-morrow evening the Opera House Art Gallery is to be re-opened, and the occasion will be celebrated by an Artists' Reception. A Conservatory of Music has been organized, of which I shall say more bye and bye, if the programme is even tolerably filled. O'Brien, our leading picture dealer, has just opened one of the most elegant stocks of pictures ever shown west of New York, and by far the finest ever offered in this city. He has been established so long that his present provision is but a response to the steadily developed taste and demand of his customers. Other dealers find their trade growing also, and all the indications promise a cheerful summer.

Work among the Seamen.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

In reviewing the experience of the present quarter, I find much to encourage us in our work for the salvation of seamen. In the first place, since we entered the new church our congregations have averaged much more than ever before. And this has been, notwithstanding some serious drawbacks. This is the season of the year when there are fewer sailors in port than at any other; it is the season when Sabbath pleasure excursions withdraw from the city so large a portion of the strangers of whom our congregations are largely composed; and moreover, an unusual number of our church members have been away from the city, and as the numbers gathering in our church is always dependent on the amount of work we do in inviting strangers to come in, the absence of two-thirds of our workers, is a serious loss of this labor. That our congregations should increase in the face of these drawbacks, is a very encouraging fact.

Another pleasant feature, is the revival of the Temperance cause among us. Several years ago, we made an effort to organize a Marine Temperance Society for the advantage of our sailors; but the irruption of an overbearing infidel element, in no way connected with seamen, so paralyzed the effort, that it was thought best to let it die quietly. But during the past year, a new Society has been formed, and has been very prosperous. It has more than five hundred names upon its roll, and though many of these have probably broken their pledge, many others have to our knowledge, been rescued from despair and destruction, or saved from falling into ruinous habits. Many of these cases, it would greatly interest you to hear the particulars of, but for too great extension of this Report. Certainly if any class of men are more cursed than any other, by the effects of the liquor traffic, sailors are that class, and there is therefore great reason to rejoice in their rescue from its terrible destructiveness. A very interesting fact in the Temperance experience is, that several persons have found salvation in Christ, by being induced to sign the temperance pledge as the first step.

The membership of the church has somewhat increased during the quarter. Six new members have been received,—one by letter, the rest by profession of their faith in Christ. We know of eight cases of hopeful conversion, besides a large number who have been led to serious inquiry regarding the great salvation. One of these was the husband of a member of the church, who, having been bred a papist, had been for some time interested in the subject of personal religion, and being laid aside from labor by sickness, became a true Christian, and died the triumphant death of one who rests clearly on the eternal Rock of our salvation.

One member of the church also, has died,—John Byrne—a man greatly beloved by a host of seamen, whom he has helped to find a true hope in the Almighty Savior. He was for a time, a missionary of this Society, but the failure of his health made it necessary for him to remove to New York, and so we lost him. There it became necessary to amputate his leg, in consequence of which operation he died. In him we have lost a lovely Christian and an able worker in the sailors' cause. We fear that his place will not soon be filled.

I beg leave at this time, to call your earnest attention to the two facts that our new church is not completed, and that, in addition to the money borrowed by us on mortgage, we have a large floating debt. It is neither for the advantage of our seamen, nor at all to our credit, to say nothing of the injustice done to our creditors, that these should longer remain facts. A little prompt and resolute effort would complete the house, clear off our floating debt, and reduce that secured by mortgage to a narrower limit.

Moreover, this Society ought to bear always in mind the pressing need of a good Sailors' Home in this city, and the propriety of our preparing to build one by freeing ourselves from all debt.

Respectfully submitted,

J. ROWELL, Chaplain.

Extracts from Prof. Silliman's Commencement Address before the College of California, Oakland, June 5, 1867.

(We should be glad to print the whole of this timely and able address, but our limited space forbids. We copy the following extracts from the *Bulletin*:)

* * * The question of greatest practical importance in the educational affairs of California is, how shall a high collegiate or university system be developed here, and in what respects must it be modified to meet the wants of the situation and time? Something higher and broader than a common school system as well as something more special and professional, must be provided if we would have educated men trained to all the high positions of responsibility and honor which the public duties and requirements of a great and growing community of intelligent American freemen demand. It is inevitable that in the progress of human development there should be a demand for men who, from their acquirements, talents and position are raised above the mass. If the average intelligence of a community be raised by the normal operation of a well-considered system of common schools, it becomes all the more important as it is also the more practical that there be those who, by virtue of the power of a superior culture, may rise to a controlling influence in all departments of the state,—civil, literary, scientific, commercial and religious. There is but one way in which this select class of controlling minds can be prepared properly for the high duties awaiting them, namely, by the establishment of a higher class of institutions of learning. If this subject has yet had but little attention in California, the cause is not difficult to assign, nor is the little progress made in this direction in any just sense a cause of reproach to the intelligence of her people. The time is now arrived when it must, and doubtless will, receive the attention which its importance demands. The conditions of life in California have, up to a very recent period been, in some important respects, quite peculiar and without a parallel even among what we call the newer states of the Union. The first emigration was, to an unusual extent, of young men in the vigor of life, without social ties, and fluctuating to an extraordinary degree; the arrival of the new comers for many years was almost equal to the departure of those who had filled themselves with gold or disappointments, so that the actual increase of population in the state in 1863 over what it was in 1853, was far less than it had been in most of the western states during the same period. Even to this day a majority of adults whom one meets in California, and who have been here from what they call an "early day," speak of "going home," as soon as circumstances permit. Few, comparatively, act or speak as if they expected to identify themselves permanently with the fortunes of the state or to die here. So long as this is the case we need not wonder that many things, and especially educational matters, have remained in a crude, undeveloped or unsatisfactory condition. The pioneer who moves his family to Minnesota or any western state, carries with him all his worldly goods, and his family if he has one, expecting to cast in his fortunes with the state of his adoption. He thus becomes at once interested in the permanent establishment of all the elements of prosperity and enjoyment—civil, political, material, educational, religious and social. The difference between such a citizen and one who expects to go "home" as soon as he has "made his pile," is so fundamental and conspicuous that our wonder ceases when we contemplate it, or rather is turned to surprise that with this enormous drain on her resources—vital and material—the actual progress of California has been what we see to-day. But time, which solves so many problems and cures so many evils, is fast putting an end to this anomaly. The second decade of American life in California is approaching its completeness, and with it is coming up the goodly army of young Californians "to the manor born," who have known no "home" but this, who are happy to call it home and are blissful in their ignorance of the flesh pots of Egypt, after which the fathers yearn. To them this is a goodly country, whose sunny skies, golden flowery plains and snowy mountains offer ample scope and verge enough to fill the measure of youthful hope and ambition. For them your state has made bountiful provision in the common schools, where both sexes are furnished with the elements of knowledge by skilled professional teachers—the best paid body of educators in the world, and worthy of their reward. But what has California done for that higher education which every community must provide for her sons, if she would have men properly trained for the learned professions, for statesmen, for arts and sciences? The constitution of the state (section 2, article 9,) distinctly recognizes the duty of the state to establish one or more universities. Certain public lands have been set apart from the General Government for educational uses, but the proceeds of sale of these lands have thus far, I understand, gone exclusively to the support of the common schools. No university fund or land specially devoted to the uses of an university exist.

* * * * * * *

The State is still without any provisions for the establishment of a University. No merely polytechnic or trades' school—no simple professional school is a University. Such schools if wisely ordered, are extremely useful, and the pressing demand which is felt in this State for a good mining, mechanical and agricultural college may very likely, for a time, keep back the development of a State University and obstruct the plans of those who seek to establish literary and scholastic institutions of a higher grade, like the College of California.

There is nothing so conclusive in life as the teachings of experience. No arguments are so powerful to expose a false system as this test. Men who mistake the courage which rises to cope with great physical obstacles and the brute force of indomitable will for power and training, will be convinced of their errors only by the teachings of experience. As a people we have a high conceit of our powers; we have accomplished many wonders, and believe ourselves capable of achieving anything. A writer in a recent public journal, discussing the peculiarities of the American character, speaks thus:

"The ear of the public has been so stuffed with compliments to American enterprise, American self-reliance and American practical talent, that the public has not yet discovered how incomplete and fragmentary is the practical side of our character. We are swift in all things, but thorough in very few. We are practical, it is true, up to the demands of our most pressing necessities, but beyond that point chaos begins."

Few words are more thoroughly abused than this word *practical*. In its proper sense, of one skilled in the use or practice of an art or profession, we all accept it as of excellent meaning. But too often it is employed as an apology, or cloak for ignorance or arrogant pretension—or is used as a weapon of offence against those whose knowledge it is designed to undervalue, by the assertion that it is theoretical and not practical. It needs but little experience in the affairs of life to demonstrate the fact that of all men the so-called practical man—meaning one who has acquired an art without training or culture—is the greatest theorist, while the truly practical man combines the experience derived from the practice of an art, with a competent knowledge of the principles on which it rests.

* * * * * * *

Did time permit, I would here enter a plea in favor of the disciplinary value of scientific studies as an element of intellectual training—comparing favorably with those other studies of a linguistic character, which have hitherto occupied so absorbing a place in collegiate life, and which must ever form part of a polite education. The methods of investigation in use in modern science, in the severity of the logic and inductions employed, in the patience and caution they demand, are surpassed in rigor only by the demonstrations of mathematics. The constant tendency is to place everything in science, as far as possible, upon a mathematical basis. The elements of quantity, motion and time, find application even in the departments of general natural history; while in physics and chemisty we see science formerly occupied chiefly with the exhibition of phenomena, now well settled in mathematical exactness. The methods of investigation employed by science in the discovery of truth and in enlarging the bounds of human knowledge, are of all known methods of intellectual exercise, those best calculated to train the mind to habits of close and patient observation, comparison and analytical weighing of evidence. The practical reformers in science, the men who first broke away from the mysticism of the mediæval times, appear to have been fully inspired with the spirit which should ever actuate searchers after truth. "They were modest, slow, despising no knowledge, whether borrowed from tradition or observation, confident in the ultimate triumph of science, but impressed with the conviction that each single person could contribute a little only to its progress. Yet though thus working rather than speculating, dealing with particulars more than with generals, employed mainly in adding to knowledge and not in defining what knowledge is, or how additions are to be made to it—these men, thoughtful, curious and of comprehensive minds, were constantly led to important views on the nature and methods of science." [Whewell: *Philosophy of Discovery*, p. 105.]

This portrait by Whewell of the practical philosopher of the early days of science, was obviously not drawn for the variety of that genus most commonly seen hereabouts! From what has been said it must be evident that the truly practical man must be trained in the schools of experience and science; if he would cope with the problems he is sure to meet, he must "despise no knowledge whether borrowed from tradition or observation;" he must, in short, be an educated man. California has never shrunk from any call of duty or of benevolence when its obligations have once been made evident. Her action in the case of the Sanitary Commission rescued that great charity at the critical moment from disaster, and stimulated other States to emulate her abounding liberality, which none of them ever equaled. Let it once be made clear to the minds of your Legislators and men of wealth, that there remains for them a great duty to perform, involving the welfare and happiness of the rising generation and of future ages, and the means will not be wanting to make the endowments, essential to establish on a firm and sufficient basis either the College of California or a State University. The same wisdom which has framed a law so catholic and ample as the common school system, will not fail when applied to the development of the details of the University System, which is its logical sequence, its indispensable supplement and crown.

A REMARKABLE FISH.—In a recent lecture by Prof. Agassiz, on the aquatic animals of the Amazon, he described one fish of which he said: "This fish is remarkable for the faculty it enjoys of leaving the water and walking a considerable distance over the land. Sometimes it is found three, four, and five miles from the water, and specimens have been brought to me which I have left on the ground for a day, and afterwards, when put back into water, they were as lively as if they had not been disturbed. That fish has another peculiarity; it builds a nest—a large nest, about the size of a man's hat, with a hole leading to the interior, in which it deposits its eggs; and it is not only capable of creeping on even land, but it can creep on an inclined plane, and I have been told by very trustworthy persons, that they are frequently found many feet above the water, on stumps of trees which have fallen down, the trunks of which are so inclined that the fish has reached the branches of the tree, to such a height that the bird and the fish have more than once been brought down by the same shot."

YOUTH'S.

The Snow Storm.

It was a dark December night, wild and stormy. Ever since mid-day the storm had fallen with unwearying perseverance, and now lay deep on the ground. I had been detained at my office later than usual, and had to cross a dreary moor for some two miles, to reach my home. I confess I felt chilled at the prospect of such a storm; but wrapping my plaid around me, and staff in hand, I set forward, thinking of the bright little home I should soon reach, and the dear ones who were waiting my return with a loving welcome. Soon I left the busy town, and its many lights, behind me, and stepped out into the dismal moor. The snow lay much deeper here on the untrodden footpath, and seemed to fall more heavily than before—so thick and blinding that I found myself perpetually straying from the proper roadway, and with difficulty retraced my steps; the cold felt keener also, and a sharp east wind had risen. At times I grew almost breathless with the struggle, and had to pause for gathering strength ere I faced the storm once more. At length I rejoiced to see the guiding post, which was placed where three roads met and against which I was thankful to lean for a few seconds, until I had recovered breath. I was just on the point of starting off afresh, when a faint sound of a human voice caught my ear. Startled, I listened, but all was still. I shaded my eye with my hand, and stared axiously into the surrounding darkness; but nought could I discern beyond a wilderness of snow. I was just concluding my imagination had deceived me when again the same murmur came floating through the air.

Feeling that, with the guide-post so near, I could scarcely lose my way, I hastened forward in the direction of the sound, and soon distinctly heard a child's voice repeating the Lord's prayer. It had a strange effect in such a storm at such a place, and my heart beat high when the gentle "Amen" was said.

I called out, "Whose voice is that?" but there was no reply. I called again, more loudly than before, and then the timid answer came, "Johnnie's," and a few steps brought me to a boy some eight years old, standing shivering in the snow.

"My poor little man," I said, "are you all alone?"

"No," he replied, "Nelly is here; but she grew so cold and tired I could not get her on, and now she is fast asleep. I felt sleepy, too, but thought I would say my prayers first." And as I stooped down to the bundle of snow he had indicated as being "Nelly," he whispered softly, "Has Jesus sent you?"

"Surely he has," I answered; "had you not said your prayers, Johnnie, you might both have perished. But how came you here, my boy?"

"We went into town this morning, to see grandma. It was snowing then," he said, innocently, "when we left home."

"And where is your home?" I asked, "and who is your father?"

"Farmer Ruthland," he replied; "we live at High Farm."

"High Farm" happened to lie on the road to my own house, so I told Johnnie we would all go home together. He rejoiced when he heard my name, and remarked to himself, "How well it was I said my prayers."

I found Nelly indeed half asleep, wrapped in a heavy cape, which the devoted little fellow had divested himself of in his endeavor to keep her warm. Nor could I indeed him to put it on until he saw me raise Nelly tenderly in my arms and wrapping her in my great plaid, gathered her close to my bosom, prepared to carry her.

"Now Johnnie," I said, "you keep hold of the skirt of my coat, and we will soon be at High Farm."

The cold seemed to have become more intense, the falling snow more dense than ever. Manfully the little fellow kept up to my side, though the snow by this time reached up to his knees. I tried to cheer him as we trudged along, but I felt the drag upon my coat becoming greater, and it was evident his strength and heart were failing him—then a suppressed sob broke from him, and he clung more closely to me as I bent down, trying to soothe and comfort him.

"You are a brave little man," I said; "we will soon reach the farm now. Think of the bright fire there, the nice warm bread and milk, and mother's loving kiss, all waiting for you."

"I cannot walk further," he sobbed. "Oh, take Nelly home, but let me lie down here. I will say my prayers again, and perhaps Jesus will send some one else to help me."

"No, no," I answered cheerily, "I cannot leave you behind, Johnnie; you must make a horse of me, and mount my back. There you are now, hold me fast around the neck, and whip hard to make me go better." And again I started forward, endeavoring to keep him awake with questions and sallies; but I felt the additional burden in such a storm, was becoming beyond my already exhausted strength, when suddenly a wavering speck of light shot out of the darkness, then vanished, then appeared once more, becoming nearer and brighter. I hallooed loudly, and my shout was answered, and Johnnie called out in a faint, and glad voice, "Oh, that's father!" And happily so it was; the poor father becoming alarmed at the lengthened absence of his children, had started with his two men and a lantern in search of them, and great tears of thankfulness fell from his eyes when he beheld his loved ones. Johnnie was at once taken into his loving arms and a quarter of an hour's walk brought us to the farm, where the anxious mother received us. Nelly was soon aroused by the warmth and light of the great fire, little or none the worse for the night's adventure, but poor Johnnie was badly frost-bitten, and it was long before he recovered.

Deep was the gratitude of the honest couple for the aid I had afforded their beloved children, who, doubtless, overpowered with sleep, would have been hidden in the snow ere their father had reached them, and must inevitably have perished, but for the prayer which Johnnie's trusting, simple heart had prompted, and had been the means, with God's blessing, of my saving them.—*Moravian.*

The Shepherd Boy and his Dog.

Ralph's mother, one Saturday evening, was taken very ill. The cottage they lived in was far away among the mountains, far away from any path. The snow fell in large, heavy flakes, and Malcolm (that was the shepherd's name) took down his long pole, with the intention of setting out to the village to procure some medicine for his wife.

"Father," said little Ralph, "I know the sheep-path better than you, and with Shag, who will wake before me, I am quite safe; let me go for the doctor, and do you stay and comfort my mother." Malcolm consented.

Ralph had been accustomed to the mountains from his early infancy; and Shag set out with his young master, wagging his tail, and making many jumps and grimaces. They went safely on. Ralph arrived at the village, saw the doctor, received some medicine for his mother, and then commenced his return with a cheerful heart.

Shag went on before to ascertain that all was right. Suddenly, however, he stopped, and began snuffing and smelling about. "Go on, Shag," said Ralph. Shag would not stir. "Shag, go on, sir," repeated the boy; "we are nearly at the top of the glen." Shag appeared obstinate for the first time in his life; and at last Ralph advanced alone, heedless of the warning growl of his companion. He had proceeded but a few steps, when he fell over a precipice, which had been concealed by a snow-wreath.

Malcolm was waiting patiently for his son; but no son came. At last he heard the bark of his faithful dog Shag. "My son, my son!" cried both parents at the same moment. The cottage-door opened, and Shag entered without his master. "My brave boy has perished in the snow!" exclaimed the mother. At the same moment the father saw a small packet round the dog's neck, who was lying panting on the floor. "Our boy lives," said the shepherd; "here is the medicine tied with his handkerchief. He has fallen into some of the pits, but he is safe; trust in God. I will go out, and Shag will conduct me safely to the rescue of my child." In an instant Shag was again on his feet, and testified the most unbounded joy, as they both issued from the cottage. You may imagine the misery the poor mother suffered while her husband was absent. She felt that both their lives depended on the sagacity of a poor dog; but she knew that God could guide the dumb creature's steps to the saving of both.

Shag went on straight and steadily for some yards, and then suddenly turned down a path which led to the bottom of the crag over which Ralph had fallen. At last Malcolm stood at the lower edge of the pit into which his son had fallen. He hallooed; he strained his eyes; but could not see or hear anything. At last Malcolm succeeded in getting to the bottom, and Shag scrambled to a projecting ledge of rock which was nearly imbedded in snow, and commenced whining and scratching in a violent manner. Malcolm followed, and, after a long search, found what appeared to be the dead body of his son. He hastily tore off the jacket, which was soaked with blood and snow, and wrapping Ralph in his plaid, strapped him on his shoulders, and with much toil and difficulty re-ascended. Ralph was placed in a bed, and with great exertion roused from his dangerous sleep. He was much bruised and his ankle dislocated, but he had no other hurt; and when he recovered his senses, he fixed his eyes on his mother, and his first words were; "Thank God; but did you get the medicine, mother?" When he fell, Shag had descended after him; and the affectionate son used what little strength he had left, tied the medicine round the dog's neck, and directed him home with it.

THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Thursday Morning, June 13, 1867.

Office: N.E. corner of Front and Clay Sts.

Operations of the Spirit.

When the Heavenly Guest comes down to bless the places of his abode—the humble and confiding souls—his presence is for a two-fold purpose: to lead his children into all goodness for their own sake, and through them to speak words of life and healing to all around them.

To know the blessed and perfect will of the Father of our spirits and the framer of their fleshly habitations, who binds us to himself and to another by a thousand indissoluble ties; to work out his gracious purposes in simple, true-hearted obedience, is happiness and honor enough for our noblest aspirations.

Our sphere of holy duty does not lie afar off—does not often consist in great, heroic, conclusive acts of devotion. We are not called to soar aloft like the strong-winged seraphim, or to plunge into the depths to bring up from thence our trophies. The voice of our teacher is not now the sound of a "trumpet waxing louder and louder," but the gentle and sweetly persuasive tones of love. It bids us perform the nearest work of daily life with a consecrating spirit, doing all for the glory of God. More than this, it is permitted us to assume the dear attitude of friendship toward our Infinite Friend, and we may with intensest devotion, perform those acts of self-denying, yet self-delighting love toward him, to which our deepest affections ever prompt us. He will not fail to respond to our love with special proofs of his own. Our burdens will be lifted, our weary souls refreshed, our confidence in the wisdom of his paternal discipline established, and our hopes will glow with the radiance of our celestial home.

"By their fruits ye shall know them" is the rule of judgment prescribed by our Lord himself, and by goodness, peace and heavenliness, shall the blessed lives of his people be commended to the reason and conscience of men.

At a time when claims are set up in behalf of deadly error, equal to those made for the truth itself; when unbelief now walks in saintly garments, and now vaunting its own superior excellence, stands in open hostility to the Church; when every phase of error finds its zealous advocates; the convincing evidence for genuine godliness must be sought in its divine effects upon the lives of its votaries.

When the glad, beneficent character of a true piety is manifested, when it adorns all the daily acts of a man, flavors all his words, and ennobles his aims, the truth will be honored, the presence of the Sanctifier acknowledged, error and sin will stand rebuked, and men will seek to know how they may partake in the great salvation.

College of California, and the Associated Alumni.

Commencement day at Oakland is a marked event. The interest of the *literary season* culminates in the college anniversary, and that of the Associated Alumni, and touches the highest point of classical enjoyment in the Alumni reunion banquet, where the flow of literary sympathy becomes full and strong, and produces the most delightful and exhiliarating sentiments.

We can advert to only the prominent points of the occasion.

Two young gentlemen—Mr. Marcus P. Wiggin of Oakland, and Mr. William Gibbons of Alameda—composed the graduating class of the college, and creditably performed their parts.

The Commencement oration by Prof. Silliman, was an able and eloquent discussion of the subject of the necessity of the higher institutions of learning in order to furnish thoroughly educated men for the exigencies of the times. The distinguished character of the speaker gave additional force to this sterling address.

The Oration before the Associated Alumni, by the Rev. Dr. Stone, was an elaborate and beautiful production, and was heard with great interest and applause.

The theme of the vital connection between the college and the state was lucidly presented, and illustrated with rare felicity of thought, and brilliancy of expression.

But the crown of the occasion, as we have already remarked, was in the glow and inspiration in the banquet hall of the Alumni.

The literary festivities were admirably led by the Hon. J. W. Dwinelle, and about a score of sparkling speeches surcharged with the fraternal and literary spirit of the occasion made "the golden hours" fly all too quickly away.

Governor Low, Prof. Silliman, Rev. G. Moore, General McDowell, Rev. Dr. Eells, Mayor Crane, Rev. Dr. Briggs, Judge Brockway, Rev. Mr. Sawtelle, Prof. Kellogg, Prof. Keler, Hon. John Swett, Mr. D. Harwood, Mr. D. L. Emerson, Dr. Ayer, Judge Turner, Rev. W. C. Bartlett (for the Press,) Rev. F. Buel, S. L. Cutler, Esq., and W. H. L. Barnes, Esq., were the speakers.

Oakland Seminary for Young Ladies.

The Annual Examinations in this popular Institution were held last week. A very competent judge who was present, speaks in terms of high commendation of their satisfactory character, and of the evident thoroughness of the instruction imparted in the school.

The Commencement and Graduating Exercises on the evening of the 7th instant in the new Hall of the College School, drew together a very large audience, who evinced their warm appreciation of the merits of the performances. The Musical Exercises were very creditable, and the essays by the graduating class were finely written and delivered with unusual distinctness and force. A graceful display of calisthenic practice was a very pleasing feature of the occasion.

The fair graduates and essayists were Miss J. E. Wheeler, Miss H. A. Wheeler, Miss E. S. Gardner, Miss V. S. Dyer, and Miss M. E. Maiers. The last named young lady pronounced the Valedictory Address.

The diplomas were delivered by Rev. S. H. Willey, and followed by brief and appropriate remarks. We learn that the average attendance in the school has been 75. Mrs. Blake is favored with the services of a full corps of accomplished teachers. One of these, Miss Rappleye, is known to the public as possessing unusual ability and merit.

Spots on the Sun.

It not unfrequeptly occurs that astronomers, who have access to observatories and the use of telescopes of great magnifying power, with these peculiar facilities for examining the heavenly bodies, discover spots on the face of the sun. When these discoveries are made public, and the many millions of square miles on the sun's disc noted which these spots cover, certain timid and panic-stricken novices predict a diminution of the light and heat in the sun's rays, and consequent frigidity and sterility upon the earth's surface. Notwithstanding these spots on the sun's disc, however, discoverable at present as well as in times past, summer and winter, seed time and harvest have not failed. The earth still yields her increase; there has been, first the blade, then the ear, and the full corn in the ear; and man has gone forth amid the fields of ripened grain and reaped the full harvest and gathered the golden store into his garners.

Astronomers have propounded different theories to account for these obscurities: some holding that the sun is an immense ball of fire, and these spots are the scoriæ floating on the surface of the burning mass; others, that the body of the sun is an opaque sphere, surrounded by a luminous atmosphere, from which the sun's calorific and illuminating power proceeds. By unexplained causes, this atmosphere is sometimes parted, and the opaque mass being uncovered, produces the appearances of spots.

These blemishes on the face of the sun, however, are only known to men of science, while the multitude, rejoicing in his light, and comforted with his heat, still eat their meat with joy and gladness. So it is with God's blessed Word, the revelation of His will declared to us in our Bible. Some scholars, with lenses of immense criticising power, declare that they discover serious defects and blemishes on its pages, by which the light of God's truth is obscured; hence some over-credulous people are seized with qualms and perturbations of spirit, and are seriously concerned at the fog and mists of superstition and ignorance which settle over God's people, for the want of the clear shining light of the Gospel. But the Christian need not be alarmed at these exhibitions of distrust on the part of some, respecting our English version. The grounds of their confidence in the fidelity, truthfulness and reliability of our present English Bible, need not be shaken by the tremors of the timid or the attacks of the disaffected. The past at least is sure, and the glory of the work it has already accomplished among all who speak our mother tongue, should preserve it from crafty inuendoes and carping criticism. King James' version, and those with which it was revised, are the very light of the reformation in Great Britain. Cromwell and his Ironsides drunk instruction from its pages. Puritan principle got its strength from it. Doctor South drew the point and pith of his homilies from it. Jeremy Taylor sucked the honey of his richness from it. The ecclesiastical giants of the seventeenth century were made strong with the marrow of its divinity. The immortal allegorist, the prince of dreamers—John Bunyan—first saw his vision in its pages. Its truths thundered in the eloquence of Whitfield. Wesley's power and the power of his system is drawn thence. Robert Hall, enriching his diction to all fulness by the phraseology of this English Bible, walks before us in the gorgeous apparel of a king, but with the tread of a giant. Spurgeon, at this day, thrusts right and left against infidelity, formalism and irreligion; and his sermons get their power from the language of this same Gospel. The wise and philosophical Wayland stayed his soul upon this version, and was at rest.

No preacher preaches so powerfully as he who strengthens his discourse with the terse English of this version; no orator speaks so eloquently as he who compacts his oration with apt quotations from this book; and he holds the pen of the readiest writer who is a scribe well instructed in this law. Babes in Christ, drawing their milk from these pages, have been nourished. Perfect men in Christ Jesus have eaten strong meat here and been made stronger. Nay, the Sacramental host of God's elect for these three hundred years, traveling through the desert, have been fed with manna distilled from the leaves of our English Bible. Pilgrims on the world's highway for these centuries have drank from the pellucid streams of life flowing through its channels, and have been refreshed.

After such a history and work as this among the readers of the English Bible from the Reformation to the present day, it remains for this generation to be told that the manna in their vessels is corrupt, and the fountains from which they have been accustomed to drink are turbid and impure.

So far as I have been able to learn, the following are the principle objections made to the common English version, first: That it *was made by regal authority, and that the translators were under restraint and stress of royal will to favor King James' peculiar views.* God did indeed in a marvellous manner, over-rule the ambition of this generally vain, weak, and garrulous monarch, to shed glory on his reign by the securing of a new translation of the Bible; but we have yet to learn that the wise, learned and pious men who engaged in this service, were warped in their work by kingly frown or favor. This we do know, however, that the work in its inception was considered a Puritan movement; that after the commencement, it went on without any further apparent notice from the King, and hence not likely to be very much swerved from its rectitude by royal interference. And besides, from the publication of King James' version, in 1607, A.D., to the supremacy of Cromwell, in 1653, forty-six years intervened, giving full time for the Puritans to learn whether God's truth had been tampered with by these translators, so as to favor royal prejudices, while full opportunity followed in the absolute power of Cromwell and the Independents, to rectify such abuses if they existed. History informs us that Cromwell's Parliament in the investigation of this matter, took council from such men as Cudworth and Walton, who reported that King James' version taken as a whole, was the best in the world, and this ended the matter. Until, therefore, we have proof to the contrary, this fact is sufficient to disprove the charge of royal favoritism in our version.

Second objection. *That the English language is so changed since the translation, that many words have become obsolete or so altered in their meaning, as not to convey the proper idea to an English reader.* This, to some extent, is true; for instance, in the phrase "earing and harvest," many need to use a dictionary to learn that "earing" means plowing;—a dictionary is, by the way, always a valuable aid to the Bible reader; so, "let hitherto," will require a consideration of the context, to show that it means to hinder, and not to permit; while common sense will teach most people that David, when he "prevented the dawning and cried," did not mean by this to affirm positively that he shut up the sun in his chamber and refused to let him come out, only that he anticipated the daylight in his devotions and rose and prayed before dawn. Dr. Clarke says on this matter: "It is not their only praise that they have made an accurate and faithful version; they have seized the spirit and soul of the original, and expressed it with pathos and energy. Besides our translators have not only made a *standard translation*—they have made their translation the *standard of the English language.*"

Hon. George P. Marsh says: "Our language has not deviated from it in a direct line, but rather revolved around it as one of the foci of an ellipse." Lord Menboddo says: "I hold the English Bible to be the best standard of the English language we have this day."

Third objection *The Word of God is incorrectly translated in our version.* I will not introduce any opinions of my own on this question. Selden, one of the most learned of his or any other age, says: "The English translation of the Bible is the best in the world." Dr. Geddes, a learned Roman Catholic writer, says: "If accuracy, fidelity and the strictest attention to the letter of the text be supposed to constitute the qualities of an excellent version, this of all versions must be accounted the most excellent." Schaff, though inclined to favor a version under certain circumstances, which shall be made by representatives from the American Bible Society, the British Bible Society, and from all Protestant Churches worshipping God in the English language, yet says: "Our incomparable English version stands in no need of a radical revision; its idiom, beauty and vigor are all that can be desired. No good scholar will deny that it might be greatly improved as to clearness and accuracy. While many doubt whether it could be done without producing greater division and confusion, and thus producing more harm than good." And this is the totality of the testimony of one who is said to be committed to the new version movement, bearing on the value of King James' version.

Bishop Walton, the very learned author of the Polyglot Bible, says: "The English translation of the Bible may justly contend with any now extant in any language of Europe." D'Durell, a learned Hebrew scholar, says: "The chief excellence of the English consists in its being a closer translation than any that has preceded it, and in using the properest language for popular use." And so hundreds of others, which we have no space to present.

Fourth objection. *Recent discoveries have been made of ancient manuscripts, which render it necessary to revise our present version.* It may be proper to say in this connection that discoveries of ancient manuscripts are continually being made; that they are hailed with the greatest joy by learned men; that as these treasures are disgorged from their hiding places in old manuscripts, like the one lately discovered by Tischendorf in that of St. Catherines, they are seized upon with the greatest avidity by biblical scholars, who, devoting themselves with the most intense and unremitting labor to their consideration, diligently collate them with other manuscripts, thus revising the *textus receptus.* And what has been the result of the studies of the best German, English and American scholars on this matter? I cannot give it better than in the words of Oldshausen, translated in the edition of his works, published by Dr. Kendrick, a Baptist clergyman, Professor of Greek in the University of Rochester. Coming from so distinguished a scholar as Oldshausen, with the imprimatur of Dr. Kendrick, this testimony would seem to be decisive. It is as follows:

"When the very erudite and truly pious Professor Bengel of Tubingen, published his Testament, with all the various readings, he had been able to discover, many minds were filled with anxiety thinking that an entirely new Testament would be the result in the end, if all the various readings were hunted up. They thought it would be better to leave things as they were. But, mark! although forty thousand various readings were discovered in the ancient MSS., the New Testament was hardly at all altered thereby, for very few readings were of a nature to have any essential bearing upon a doctrine.

"Now that all the MSS. have been read and accurately collated, there is no further occasion for fear, that somewhere or other, something new may be discovered which will thrust the old loved Bible aside."

The above are only specimens of the mass of testimony that might be presented on the value of our own English Bible; but why should I fear for the spots on the face of the sun, when "his giving" forth is from the end of the Heaven, and his circuit unto the ends of it, and there is nothing hid from the heat thereof"? Or why should I fear the blemishes and defects which, in the minds of some, mar the value of our English Bible, when the light of the glorious Gospel of Jesus Christ shining through its pages, has brought life and immortality to light, for these centuries past, to the people of two nations? F. B.

For the Pacific.

Letter from Georgia.

MADISON, GEORGIA, May 1st, 1867.

MR. EDITOR:—

In addition to what I stated in my last letter, I will add that the central and northern parts of Georgia were originally settled, for the most part, by Huguenot refugees, who bought and cultivated small farms of one hundred to three hundred acres. Tobacco was the principal crop raised. But after the invention of Whitney's cotton gin, when cotton raising became very profitable, men of capital bought up the small farms, and converted them into large plantations of two thousand to five thousand acres. As soon as the lands became worn out by constant culture, they were abandoned, permitted to grow up to forest, and new lands cleared up and cultivated. About one-third of this part of Georgia is forest, not dwarf, but tall trees, of oak, hickory, chestnut, pine, &c. The manner of cultivating the land exhausted only the surface. The only plow used was the "scooter," consisting of handles fastened to an upright beam to which a piece of flat pointed iron was affixed. The ground was scratched over with this instrument two or three inches deep, and when the soil was exhausted to this depth the subsoil remained as fertile as ever. Since the war, a number of New York farmers have bought plantations near Madison, and by using the turn-over and the sub-soil plows have raised fine crops of cotton on lands that were supposed to be exhausted, much to the astonishment of the old inhabitants, to whom the turn-over plow was a subject of wonderment. Among the most successful of these cotton raisers were Messrs Mosher & True, of New York, who, a year and a half ago, bought 2300 acres, four miles from Madison, employed fifty freedmen, and by deep plowing raised a fine crop, notwithstanding the severe drought which destroyed the crops generally in the South, and caused great destitution and suffering. Many of the largest landholders, having lost everything by the war but their lands, now find it very difficult to furnish food for their families, and grain for their teams, at the high rates for flour and corn that prevail here. Flour sells at $20. per barrel, and corn at $1.85 per bushel. Necessity therefore compels them to sell part of their lands at almost any price that may be offered.

As mentioned in my former letter, good farms with buildings and fences, that before the war were worth $30. per acre, can now be bought at $5. to $10. per acre. Some planters have rented out their lands to the freedmen in small tracts, to cultivate on shares; while some have dismissed their field hands, turned their animals out to grass, being unable to furnish food for them, and seem to have given up in despair. In many places there is great suffering for want of the necessaries of life. The large contributions of money and food made in the North will relieve much of the destitution, yet a great deal of it, away in the remote settlements, will never be known. Some of the people regard their present sufferings as a direct judgment from God for their sins, especially the sin of slaveholding, to the injustice and evil of which their eyes are now opened.

One of the largest ex-slaveholders of Georgia told me that he now regarded slavery as a great curse to any country, and that he was glad the war had swept it away. Horses, mules, cattle and poultry are very scarce and expensive in this region, for the reason that they were all swept away by the Union army, during Sherman's triumphant march from "Atlanta to the sea," and thousands of people have been unable to replace them, except to a limited extent.

The freedmen are very peacable, industrious and happy, especially such of them as have constant employment. Some of them are seen every day traveling the country in search of employment. They are willing to work at almost any price that may be offered. The usual price is $8. to $10. per month with rations, for men, and $5. to $7. per month for women. Freedmen's meetings are being held in various parts of the country, are largely attended, and are addressed by both white and black speakers. Agents of the Freedmen's Bureau are generally present, who explain to the blacks the new privileges of citizenship conferred on them by Congress, and the new duties consequent thereupon, exhorting them to learn to read and write, to obey the laws, and in all things to show themselves worthy of the trust committed to them.

The freedmen are very desirous of learning to read. What they most need is teachers and books—a want that in time will, we hope, be amply supplied.

Very truly, Yours, W. C. M.

For the Pacific.

Feeble Churches.

EDITOR PACIFIC:—

How to support the wants of feeble churches in California, is a question of no small importance.

In view of this question permit me to say: I had the privilege of attending a small church, recently, who are not able to support a regular pastor, though on that day they had the services of a minister. After the minister had preached a short sermon, he said there was now an opportunity for the brethren to "pray or prophesy," in the sense of the Apostle Paul in his letter to the Corinthian Church. After singing an appropriate piece, five persons in quick succession rose and spoke, much to the edification of the congregation. Another member led in prayer. I was deeply impressed with the fact, that every local church ought, and might have within itself, the means of its own instruction; for leaving out the sermon which preceded these exercises, there is no place, either city or country, but would be much benefited by the instruction given.

Then, the simplicity of the services carried my thoughts back, to the early days of the Apostles, when there was so little mannerism mixed up with what was evidently ordained by inspiration.

I am informed that this little church have elected persons of their own membership, who have the oversight of the church, conducting its services every Sabbath. Evidently, this church is in a growing and prosperous condition. Most certainly, here is an example, which should be followed by other feeble churches in California; and hence these weak but true churches of Christ, could supply themselves under these circumstances, and prosper.

There is enough lay talent in the different churches to do so. Why, the short, but instructive lessons given at this meeting, could be read with deep interest in the columns of your paper. In view of the many instances of failure, of so many churches, we are brought to the irresistible conclusion that the modern policy of providing for the instruction of the churches is greatly at fault. A policy calculated to bury much useful talent in the laity, the fruitful cause of the feeble membership in all the churches.

I consider this church, taking all things into the account, a model church. They never felt themselves justified in allowing their church to go down, because they were not able to build a fine, fashionable meeting-house, and furnish a costly organ, and pay from one to two thousand dollars for their church music, and support a salaried pastorate at the cost of from one to five thousand dollars. No; they hold themselves responsible to God for the improvement of their talents. "If fundamental error is found (in the church), the evil rests upon the head of that church, collectively, and upon them individually, every one of whom is bound to try all doctrines by the *Holy Scriptures*, and cannot support an acknowledged system of error without guilt." [*Watson's Institutes*, p. 614.] If this is so, is it not equally true that guilt must rest upon those, who for the want of the arrangement here alluded to, allow a Church of Christ to become extinct? It is evident that the history of early Christianity, shows that inspiration met the wants of churches of that day, in the manner as here indicated. Acts. 20: 17–28. M. H.

GREEN STREET SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The Eighth Anniversary of this prosperous school was celebrated last Sunday morning. The church was finely decorated for the occasion, and a good audience was in attendance. The Report of the Superintendent—Mr. H. H. Lawrence—in reviewing the year, mentions that the number of scholars had been large in proportion to the supply of teachers. The Infant class had been especially well attended, at times by as many as one hundred children. Seven members of the school had, during the year, been received into the communion of the church. The Pastor had conducted the Bible Class during the year.

The average attendance on the school has been 245; whole number of scholars and teachers enrolled, 315. Number of books on the catalogue, 1,064 volumes. 5,400 copies of children's papers distributed. Addresses were made by the Pastor, Rev. Mr. Bissell, and Mr. Wm. F. Peters, recently arrived—a Sunday School Missionary on this coast. There were singing exercises, recitations of Scripture, distribution of prizes, &c.

The same officers were re-elected for another year.

SUNDAY SCHOOL MISSIONARY.—Mr. William F. Peters arrived in the last steamer, intending to engage in the interesting work of organizing Sunday Schools in places now destitute of them. He is employed by the American Sunday School Union to labor in this special field, and has had much successful experience in the Western States.

We take from the Peoria *Daily Messenger* the following approval of Mr. P. by the County Sunday School Convention held in Peoria, (Illinois) on the 25th of September last:

"*Resolved*, That we recognize in William F. Peters, Agent of the American Sunday School Union, an earnest, efficient laborer in this cause, and believe that in his thorough canvass of this county, organizing and equipping schools, he has rendered great and valuable service, and joyfully extend to him our sympathy, and promise him our prayers, and bid him God-speed in his blessed work."

Mr. Peters will take pleasure in affording information and aid in organizing new Sunday Schools, or in assisting feeble schools.

His address is—Wm. F. Peters, care of P. O. Box 1,007, San Francisco.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

COASTWISE.

The Congregational Church in Santa Cruz, Rev. W. Frear pastor, received to its membership, fourteen persons at the last communion.

Rev. Bishop Scott, of the Episcopal Church, Oregon, will return to his former home in Georgia. For many years Bishop Scott has labored on this coast, manifesting great zeal and earnestness in advancing and building up the kingdom of Christ.—*Pacific Christian Advocate.*

INDIAN MISSIONARY.—John Wind, the converted Digger Indian, who has been educated at the Sandwich Islands, has arrived in the *Comet.* He purposes to preach among his countrymen, and also to the little colonies of Hawaiians in this State.

A new Methodist Church at Roseburg, Oregon, is being built.

The religious interest continues in the several congregations of Portland. There are accessions to the membership of the Methodist Church almost every week.—*Pac. Chr. Advocate.*

SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—At the regular monthly meeting held last Thursday evening, Noah Brooks, Esq., presided, and made some pungent remarks upon the comparative apathy manifested toward this most useful cause. The Secretary, Mr. Pillsbury, read several interesting letters from Superintendents in the interior, thankfully acknowledging the receipt of books from the Union. Mr. W. F. Peters, Agent of the American Sunday School Union, was present and gave a very interesting account of his experience in organizing Sunday Schools in destitute parts of the West. He stated that he will shortly commence similar labors in our state, and asked the sympathies and prayers of good men in behalf of his efforts.

EASTERN AND FOREIGN.

THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION held its anniversary exercises in Cooper Institute, N. Y., May 6th. The Rev. Joseph P. Thompson occupied the chair. The Society is now in the 21st year of its existence, and originated in the sympathy felt for the oppressed and degraded condition of the African race in this country then mostly in a state of slavery—which sympathy had been especially called forth in connection with the case of the Amistad negroes. From this starting-point the Society extended its labors among the slaves of the Southern States, the refugees in Canada, the Indians of the Northwest, into the Sandwich Islands, Jamaica, and Siam.

When at last it became evident that the result of the late war must be a general emancipation, the Association felt called and fitted to devote itself mainly to the elevation of the freedmen. They responded to the call thus made upon them with clothing, food, schools, and the instruction and consolations of religion. Their teachers and missionaries among the freedmen now number over 470, their scholars upward of 38,000, and their appropriations of money and clothing during the past year amounted to more than a third of a million of dollars. The eagerness of Freedmen to learn and their aptitude for acquiring knowledge, is truly wonderful. As a single illustration, it is estimated that within the last two years 200,000 of them—one-fifth of what may be called the school population among them—have learned to read, and this with most meagre and inadequate facilities. Such another instance cannot be shown in the history of the world.

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—The thirty-first anniversary of this institution was celebrated May 6th, at the Mercer St. Presbyterian Church. Twenty-nine young men received diplomas.

Of these, six or seven have already decided upon the mission work in foreign fields, and two in the home field.

The residence of the late Prof. Robinson, in Winthrop-place, adjoining the Seminary building, has been added to the property of the institution, providing additional accommodations for students in nine or ten fine rooms.

REV. DR. CLARK'S RESIGNATION.—Rev. Frederick G. Clark, D.D., long the able and successful pastor of the 23d street Presbyterian Church in N. Y., has resigned his charge, and accepts a call to the church at Greenwich, Conn.

PITTSFIELD.—The pews in Dr. Todd's church at Pittsfield, were rented lately for $7,300, of which $4,800 were paid for premiums.

FALL RIVER.—Rev. Dr. Thurston, pastor of the Central Congregational Church, has received an addition of $500. to his salary, raising it to $2,500.

Religious Notice.

The second anniversary of the California Christian Sabbath Society will be held in the First Presbyterian Church on Stockton street, Sunday evening, June 23d, at 7½ o'clock.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Eells.
Annual Report by the Secretary.
No collection for the Society will be taken.

NEWS SUMMARY.

CITY ITEMS.

Two important companies have been incorporated, whose business is shaped by our territorial acquisition of *Alaska.* One of them is the "North Pacific Fur Company," to trade, mine, manufacture, &c. &c. Capital $1,000,000, in 10,000 shares of $100. each. The other is the "California Russian Fur Company." Its objects are fur trading, trading in general merchandise, fishing, manufacturing, mining, purchase and sale of real estate, &c. &c. Capital $5,000,000, divided into 20,000 shares of $250. each.

Many of our wealthy citizens are connected with these companies.

The *Bulletin* states that the Sea Wall Fund now amounts to $250,000. The monthly receipts from wharf and dock rent, &c., are $25,000.

The public would be glad to hear, that the sea wall, a most desirable and necessary improvement, has actually been commenced.

The result of the Primary Election in this city, on the 5th inst., was 23 delegates to the County Convention for Gorham, 12 of the Regular Union Ticket and 3 unpledged. The total vote was 6,500.

The County Convention elected 63 delegates to the First District Congressional Convention, and the same number to the State Convention.

PACIFIC COAST.

SOAP ROOT.—The Sacramento *Bee* of the 17th inst., notices the arrival in that city by railroad, of 1,500 pounds of prepared soap root. This article is now coming into general use in California, as a substitute for curled hair, and at a price two-thirds less. As it abounds in nearly all the mountainous parts of the State, it may yet become an important article of production, and perhaps for export.—*Mining and Scientific Press.*

THE CROPS IN UTAH.—The Salt Lake *Vedette* of a late date says that the great amount of rain that has fallen, will coin many a dollar for the thrifty farmers of these valleys. The gardens of this city look beautiful. The fruit trees are in splendid condition, and promise an abundance of fruit; while all manner of garden vegetables will be as plenty as saint and gentile could wish.

NEWLY DISCOVERED ISLAND.—Considerable interest has of late been directed towards an island said to lie some 1500 miles westward, in latitude about 40½ degrees, in the track of our Chinese commerce.

It is reported that two or three vessels have left, with a view to explore and take possession in the name of the United States.

Its existence has not heretofore been generally known, though some of our old sea captains are said to have sighted it on several occasions.

The Congressional Convention, First District, held at San Jose on the 10th inst., nominated Hon. T. G. Phelps as the Regular Union candidate for Representative.

EASTERN AND FOREIGN.

STREET CARS AND THE COLORED PEOPLE.—The freedom of the street cars, was on the 1st of May extended to the colored population of this city (Richmond). Several attempts had been made by this class of people to ride inside the cars, and on one or two occasions serious collisions came near occurring by the conductor enforcing the rules of the Company by putting them out. General Schofield had an interview with Captain Poe, Chief of Police, a few days since, and advised that an arrangement be made, by which the cause of complaint about the colored people would be removed. In accordance with this advice, the Directors of the Company commenced running their cars under the arrangement on the 1st. Two cars, designated by a white ball on the roof, were set apart for ladies, and gentlemen with ladies. The other four were to be free to all persons of all complexions who paid their fare. As soon as it was ascertained that the restrictions had been removed, a few colored persons availed themselves of their newly acquired privilege and amused themselves with riding from one end of the line to the other. No disturbance or anything of an unpleasant character occurred.

Several employees of the Company—conductors and drivers—resigned their situations forthwith. —*Richmond Chr. Observer.*

A Texas paper tells of a young couple who eloped on horseback, accompanied by a clergyman who was to marry them. The lady's father gave chase, and was overtaking the party when the maiden called out to her clerical friend, "Can't you marry us as we run?" The idea took, and he commenced the ritual, and just as the bride's father clutched her bridle rein the clergyman pronounced the lovers man and wife. The father was so pleased with the dashing action that, as the story goes, he gave them his blessing.

A Maine paper tells of the capture in Narragangus Bay, after a desperate fight of two hours, of a lobster, four feet in length, nine feet from the tip of one claw to the tip of the other, and whose live weight was three hundred pounds.

ACKNOWLEDGES THE LOGIC OF EVENTS.—Robert W. Hughes, of Abington, Va., one of the most polished writers of the South, once a prominent secessionist, and editor of the Richmond *Examiner* during the war, declares himself on the present political question in these words:

"I avow a radical change of opinion on many leading points of politics. More especially am I wearied of the practice which the South has pursued since the beginning of this great and eventful controversy, of sacrificing attainable good, attainable right, attainable justice, for a good, a right, a justice for the most part abstract, intangible, and of doubtful value."

The present pope has occupied the Vatican for twenty-one years. When he assumed the reins of government, the debt was only $16,000,000; during his administration he has added to this amount $100,000,000. The expenses annually are about $10,000,000, while the income from taxes is less than $5,000,000. This government, that Archbishop Manning and Mr. Newman commend so highly, is, therefore, a thoroughly dishonest one—living beyond its means and already bankrupt.

The white people of Middleburg, Va., and its neighborhood, have transferred a good stone church (Methodist Episcopal) to colored trustees, former slaves of some of them, for their exclusive use.

The English Government will probable send an expedition to learn definitely the fate of Dr. Livingstone. It will be led by a Mr. E. D Young, who managed the small steamer *Pioneer*, under Dr. L. for two years.

It is reported that Mr. C. A. Dana's new paper will not be issued until September. Its offices are to be in Tammany Hall.

Eighteen Italian priests have married under the new civil code, and two of these have already deserted their bonds.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Springfield, Mass., is holding a series of prayer-meetings in the saloons in that city.

Philadelphia churches furnish accommodations for 250,000 people; New York 140,000, and Boston 110,000.

Georgia has two hundred colored schools, and a hundred thousand colored persons learning to read and write.

Boston, thus far, contributes about $45,000 in aid of the South, and $18,000 for the Cretans.

The street-car warfare in Mobile has been settled by running cars for the colored people.

WEEKLY SUMMARY OF TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

NEW YORK, June 2.—The *Herald's* Washington special says it is understood that Churchill, Woodbridge, Williams, Eldridge and Marshall, of the Judiciary Committee, are opposed to carrying out anything like impeachment, having come to the conclusion that sufficient evidence has not been obtained.

Judge Kelley has returned to Washington and gives a flattering account of the condition of that part of the South through which he traveled. In compliance with pressing invitations he will return.

The *Herald's* special from Rio Janeiro, May 9, via London June 1st, says the mediation of the U. States has been declined by the Brazilian Government, and renewed preparations are making for a prosecution of the war to the end.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—It is said that the counsel for the prosecution have decided after all to adhere to the indictment for murder found in Surratt's case, and to abandon all intention of trying him on the charge of conspiracy.

The radical Republicans had a large majority of the registered votes in Washington and New Orleans. The election took place in the "Crescent City" on Monday, June 3rd. Of the 22,000 votes registered, less than 10,000 were whites. The Republican demonstration preceding the election was one of the most imposing ever seen in that city.

General Sheridan, being thoroughly convinced of the disloyalty of the Galveston police, removed the whole force.

MAXIMILIAN.—*New York*, June 3.—The *Herald's* New Orleans special says: Juarez' official paper at San Luis Potosi recently published all the official correspondence relative to the safety of Maximilian, and comments upon it in a manner that would seem to imply that the Archduke would receive no mercy. Juarez' Generals strongly protested against any leniency toward him, and it is believed this publication in the official organ is with a view to the justification of the future course of the Mexican President, in consenting to his execution.

General Sturin, the Mexican Agent here, who resides on Staten Island, was serenaded by his Mexican friends on Saturday night. In remarks to them, he said that Juarez could not save Maximilian, as the people demanded retaliation for his barbarous decree.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SALT LAKE, June 8, 12 M.—The following dispatch was handed in to-day to be sent to the Assist. Postmaster General, Washington, by Quincy A. Brooks, Special Agent of the P. O. Department:

"The overland route is seriously obstructed by Indians from the western terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad, to Green River. The route is perilous, and the danger is constantly increasing. The contractors are doing all in their power to push the mail through. Their stations are being burned, their animals driven off and their employés killed. I earnestly recommend that the War Department be urged to order an adequate force to protect their lives, especially west of Denver. If depredations continue to increase, mail service must be abandoned."

SALT LAKE, June 8, 1 P.M.—Benjamin Holladay and J. J. Tracy, Superintendent for Wells, Fargo & Co. left by coach for the East this morning, taking a strong force of picked men from the mail employés as escorts.

SALT LAKE, June 9.—John Sharp's train of about thirty wagons was attacked by Indians last night, at Washakie, 300 miles east of here. One man was killed, and several head of stock were run off. The Indians also run off several head of stage stock from Washakie station. Ben. Holladay and party proceeded east from Weber this morning.

SALT LAKE, June 9—2 P.M.—On Thursday, June 6th, Plum Creek station, 150 miles east of Julesburg, was attacked by 25 Indians. The operator fought them for three hours, when the Indians were driven off. They returned on Friday morning, and it is reported the operator and another man were killed and scalped. Indians drove off a lot of stock at that point. Three companies of volunteers will probably leave Denver to-morrow, for the head of the Republican, on an Indian scout. Several other companies are organizing in Colorado to go for Indians.

SALT LAKE, June 9—8 P.M.—Ben. Holladay returned here to-day, to go via San Francisco. We have received the following from Julesburg: "Gen. Sherman recommends that the wires be removed to the north side of Platte river, on the railroad; that the stage line transfer their passengers at Julesburg or at the end of the track, as it will save him guarding both sides of Platte river, when one is sufficient for all." Gen. Stevenson and Gen. Gibbons are moving with a force up Pole Creek, and Gen. Augur, with another force, is moving to South Fork. Gen. Custar is moving north and driving the Indians from the vicinity of the Republican. It is expected that they will divide and pass around his flanks to the rear, and strike the Smoky Hill route. Three regiments, under command of Gen. Canby, are stationed on the Upper Missouri, and Dacotah papers say no depredations have been committed by Indians on that route.

NEW YORK, June 6.—The *Herald's* special says the Secretary of War says that Gen. Sherman has resolved on most effective measures for a sharp and decisive campaign against the Indians, having been convinced that it is necessary that a large force of cavalry should be used.

Gen. Cole of New York, shot Hiscock, the seducer of his wife.

EUROPEAN.

DUBLIN, May 30.—A dispatch from Dungarroon reports that twenty-five Fenians who attempted to land near that place, have been arrested and lodged in Waterford jail to await trial.

LONDON, June 1.—A dispatch from Berlin today, reports that the Prussian Cabinet and the Government of the Czar have come to an understanding upon the Eastern question. Their policy is to be identical.

PARIS, June 1.—Extraordinary preparations are being made by the French Government and the municipal authorities of Paris, for the reception of their royal visitors.

June 2.—The Czar arrived this afternoon from Berlin. It is announced that he will extend his visit to London.

VIENNA, June 3.—The Austrian Government has ordered the fortifications of this city to be repaired, and work has been commenced.

BERLIN, June 3.—Bismarck has asked to be relieved from the cares of offices immediately after the adoption of the Federal Constitution by the North German States, and the king has acceded to his proposals.

NEW YORK, June 8.—The *Herald's* special has a long account of the attempted assassination of the Czar. The assassin fired two shots. The second barrel exploded, wounding his hand. The first ball penetrated the head of the horse ridden by an Imperial groom. The assassin says he came from Belgium with the intention of killing the Czar, and declares that he has no accomplice. The Americans at Paris will present an address to the Czar, through Gen. Dix.

Thanks to MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, we have been relieved from sleepless nights of painful watching with poor, suffering, teething children. It gives not only rest, but vigor and health—the little fellow will wake up bright, cheerful, and refreshed—softens the gums, cures wind colic, and regulates the bowels.—*Christian Cabinet.* 35 cents a bottle. Hostetter, Smith & Dean, Agents for the Pacific Coast.

NEGLECTED COUGHS AND COLDS.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold," in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon preys upon the Lungs. *"Brown's Bronchial Troches,"* or COUGH LOZENGES, afford instant relief.

WE did not believe in "cure alls" until we tried AYER'S inimitable PILLS, and now we think the whole secret lies in the fact, that purgatives are the natural remedy for disease, and Dr. Ayer has made the best of purgatives. They cure all our complaints.—*Logan (O.) Press.*

San Francisco Jobbing Prices Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY DODGE BROS. & CO.,

Wholesale Provision Merchants, 406 Front street.

Flour, Grain, etc.

Flour, extra, ℔ bbl	6 00 @ 6 50
Do Superfine	5 25 @ 5 50
Corn Meal, ℔ 100 ℔	2 25 @ 2 50
Wheat, ℔ 100 ℔	1 60 @ 1 90
Oats, ℔ 100 ℔	90 @ 1 25
Barley, ℔ 100 ℔	— 85 @— 95
Beans, ℔ ℔	— 2 @— 3½
Potatoes, old, ℔ 100 ℔s	1 50 @ 1 75
Potatoes, new, per 100 lbs	2 25 @ 2 50
Hay, ℔ ton	8 00 @12 00
Live Oak Wood, ℔ cord	7 — @ 8 25
Beef, extra, dressed, ℔ ℔	— 8½@— 10
Sheep, dressed, ℔ ℔	— 6 @— 8
Lamb, dressed, ℔ lb	— 10 @— 12½
Veal	— 9 @— 14
Hogs, on foot, ℔ ℔	— 6½@— 7
Hogs, dressed, ℔ ℔	— 10 @— 11

Groceries, etc.

Sugar, crushed, ℔ ℔	— 13½@— 14
Do China, ℔ ℔	— @— 10½
Coffee, Costa Rica, ℔ ℔	— 20½@— 21
Do Rio, ℔ ℔	— 21 @—
Tea, Japan, ℔ ℔	— 75 @—100
Do Green ℔ ℔	— 80 @—1 5
Carolina Rice, ℔ ℔	— 10 @—
China Rice, ℔ ℔	— 6 @— 7
Coal Oil, ℔ gall	— 60 @— 65
Candles, ℔ ℔	— 21 @— 24
Ranch Butter, ℔ ℔	— 25 @— 26
Isthmus do ℔ ℔	— 20 @— 30
Cheese, California, ℔ ℔	— 12½@— 13
Eggs, ℔ doz	— 27 @— 29
Lard, ℔ ℔	— 13½@— 14
Ham and Bacon ℔ ℔	— 16 @— 16½
Shoulders, ℔ ℔	— 10 @— 11

MARRIED.

BROWN-HOOKER.—In this city, June 5, by Rev. A. L. Stone, Robert T. Brown of Sacramento, to Miss Minnie Hooker of this city.

PILKINGTON-WHITCOMB.—In Carson City (Nevada) May 28, by Rev. A. F. White, Dr. John B. Pilkington of San Francisco, to Lillie Whitcomb, late of Council Bluffs, Iowa.

DIED.

LEONARD.—In San Jose, June 9, Abner H. Leonard of this city, aged 28 years.

ATHERTON.—In Fitchburg (Mass.) May 27, Shepard F. Atherton, aged 54 years and 9 months.

TOMILSON.—At San Bernardino, June 7, J. J. Tomilson of Los Angeles.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AGENTS WANTED,

TO CANVASS FOR TWO NEW AND VERY

Valuable Books.

Intelligent women, retired clergymen, disabled soldiers, and all persons of energy, tact and determination, make good Agents, and we want such, in every county and town on the coast, to sell the above works. Also, Agents wanted to canvass for the Splendid Steel Plate Engravings entitled

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accompanied with music. Address

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je13-to Publishers.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.—IN THE JUSTICE'S *Court of the Third Township, in and for the City and County of San Francisco. The People of the State of California, to CHARLES F. NOLTE, GREETING:*—You are hereby summoned to appear before me, at my office, in the Third Township of the City and County of San Francisco, on the 18th day of September, A.D. 1867, at 2 o'clock P M., to answer unto the complaint of JOHN KERN, claiming to recover from you the sum of $107 and 53-100 dollars, for money advanced and paid out by said John Kern for said Charles F. Nolte, at said Charles F. Nolte's request, with interest thereon at rate of two per cent per month, as per agreement between said plaintiff and defendant, as per complaint on file in my office, when judgment will be taken against you for the said amount with interest thereon at rate of two per cent per month until paid, together with costs and damages, if you fail to appear and answer.

To the Sheriff or any Constable of the City and County of San Francisco:—Make legal service and due return hereof.

Given under my hand and seal, and dated at the City and County of San Francisco, on the 10th day of June, A.D. 1867.

[L. S.] JAMES C. PENNIE,
Justice of the Peace for Third Township.
Office, 707 Clay street. je13-3m

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And to aid the Building Fund of the First Congregational Church of Oakland, Mr. Potter has generously placed his beautiful grounds (which are several acres in extent, and strictly private,) at the disposal of the Ladies of that Congregation, who will hold a

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Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Ulcers, Sores, and all Diseases of the Skin.

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"My daughter has suffered for a year past with a scrofulous eruption, which was very troublesome. Nothing afforded any relief until we tried your SARSAPARILLA, which soon completely cured her."

From Charles P. Gage, Esq., of the widely-known Gage, Murray & Co., manufacturers of enamelled papers in Nashua, N. H.

"I had for several years a very troublesome humor in my face, which grew constantly worse until it disfigured my features and became an intolerable affliction. I tried almost every thing a man could of both advice and medicine, but without any relief whatever, until I took your SARSAPARILLA. It immediately made my face worse, as you told me it might for a time; but in a few weeks the new skin began to form under the blotches, and continued until my face is as smooth as any body's, and I am without any symptoms of the disease that I know of. I enjoy perfect health, and without a doubt owe it to your SARSAPARILLA."

Erysipelas—General Debility—Purify the Blood.

From Dr. Robt. Sawin, Houston St., New York.

"DR. AYER. I seldom fail to remove *Eruptions* and *Scrofulous Sores* by the persevering use of your SARSAPARILLA, and I have just now cured an attack of *Malignant Erysipelas* with it. No alterative we possess equals the SARSAPARILLA you have supplied to the profession as well as to the people."

From J. E. Johnston, Esq., Wakeman, Ohio.

"For twelve years, I had the yellow Erysipelas on my right arm, during which time I tried all the celebrated physicians I could reach, and took hundreds of dollars worth of medicines. The ulcers were so bad that the cords became visible, and the doctors decided that my arm must be amputated. I began taking your SARSAPARILLA. Took two bottles, and some of your PILLS. Together they have cured me. I am now as well and sound as any body. Being in a public place, my case is known to every body in this community, and excites the wonder of all."

From Hon. Henry Monro, M. P. P., of Newcastle, C. W., a leading member of the Canadian Parliament.

"I have used your SARSAPARILLA in my family, for general *debility*, and for *purifying the blood*, with very beneficial results, and feel confidence in commending it to the afflicted."

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Eyes.

From Harvey Sickler, Esq., the able editor of the Tunkhannock Democrat, Pennsylvania.

"Our only child, about three years of age, was attacked by pimples on his forehead. They rapidly spread until they formed a loathsome and virulent sore, which covered his face, and actually blinded his eyes for some days. A skilful physician applied nitrate of silver and other remedies, without any apparent effect. For fifteen days we guarded his hands, lest with them he should tear open the festering and corrupt wound which covered his whole face. Having tried every thing else we had any hope from, we began giving your SARSAPARILLA, and applying the iodide of potash lotion, as you direct. The sore began to heal when we had given the first bottle, and was well when we had finished the second. The child's eyelashes, which had come out, grew again, and he is now as healthy and fair as any other. The whole neighborhood predicted that the child must die."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

From Dr. Hiram Sloat, of St. Louis, Missouri.

"I find your SARSAPARILLA a more effectual remedy for the secondary symptoms of *Syphilis* and for syphilitic disease than any other we possess. The profession are indebted to you for some of the best medicines we have."

From A. J. French, M. D., an eminent physician of Lawrence, Mass., who is a prominent member of the Legislature of Massachusetts.

"DR. AYER. My dear Sir: I have found your SARSAPARILLA an excellent remedy for *Syphilis*, both of the *primary* and *secondary* type, and effectual in some cases that were too obstinate to yield to other remedies. I do not know what we can employ with more certainty of success, where a powerful alterative is required."

Mr. Chas. S. Van Liew, of New Brunswick, N. J., had dreadful ulcers on his legs, caused by the abuse of mercury, or *mercurial disease*, which grew more and more aggravated for years, in spite of every remedy or treatment that could be applied, until the persevering use of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA relieved him. Few cases can be found more inveterate and distressing than this, and it took several dozen bottles to cure him.

Leucorrhœa, Whites, Female Weakness, are generally produced by internal *Scrofulous Ulceration*, and are very often cured by the alterative effect of this SARSAPARILLA. Some cases require, however, in aid of the SARSAPARILLA, the skilful application of local remedies.

From the well-known and widely-celebrated Dr. Jacob Morrill, of Cincinnati.

"I have found your SARSAPARILLA an excellent alterative in diseases of females. Many cases of Irregularity, Leucorrhœa, Internal Ulceration, and local debility, arising from the scrofulous diathesis, have yielded to it, and there are few that do not, when its effect is properly aided by local treatment."

A lady, unwilling to allow the publication of her name, writes:

"My daughter and myself have been cured of a very debilitating Leucorrhœa of long standing, by two bottles of your SARSAPARILLA."

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Neuralgia, when caused by *Scrofula* in the system, are rapidly cured by this EXT. SARSAPARILLA.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS

possess so many advantages over the other purgatives in the market, and their superior virtues are so universally known, that we need not do more than to assure the public their quality is maintained equal to the best it ever has been, and that they may be depended on to do all that they have ever done.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, M. D., & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by

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SAN FRANCISCO,
WHOLESALE AGENTS.

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THE SUBSCRIBER, AN OLD RESIDENT MERCHANT, has opened a

First Class Wholesale & Retail GROCERY & FURNISHING HOUSE,

In the new and splendid store, No. 31 KEARNY St., 3d door south of Post. Families, Hotels, Boarding Houses, and others, will be supplied with Groceries, Provisions, and all House-Keeping Articles, by leaving or sending their orders. Special pains will be taken in the selection of Domestic and Foreign Goods for the Table, and all orders will be promptly filled and delivered to any part of the city, free of charge. COFFEE, and many other articles will be put up to order, and the quality warranted. All Goods will be sold at fair prices, and no deception practiced to secure customers, believing that honorable dealing will be appreciated.

The patronage of old friends and the public generally is solicited.

This store will be neatly kept and suitable for ladies to visit.

J. W. McKEE.
San Francisco, May 9, 1867. tf

GEO. F. SILVESTER,

SEEDSMAN,

Importer and Dealer in all kinds of

VEGETABLE, FLOWER, FIELD, FRUIT, AND TREE SEEDS, GARDEN TOOLS, PLANTS, TREES

Etc., Etc., Etc.,

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Printing Office,
536 Clay Street,
Below Montgomery,

Is fully supplied with Type and Presses for Every description of Plain and Ornamental

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

The proprietors are both Practical Men, and "Mind their own Business;" and guarantee to every reasonable patron full satisfaction in the quality and price of work entrusted to their care. Orders from the interior will be promptly filled at as low prices as though parties were personally present.

GIVE THEM A TRIAL.

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EUREKA SOAP.

THIS SOAP IS WHITE AND HARD, AND HAS double the amount of washing qualities that are found in any other Soap; therefore, it is the most economical Soap in use. It is SUPERIOR FOR WASHING FLANNELS, CAMBRICS, SILKS, ETC., and will remove INK AND ALL FRUIT STAINS.

ALSO:

EUREKA IMPROVED WASHING POWDERS,

superior to any other manufactured, as they are made from scented Soap.

Sold by Jobbers and Grocers.

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VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER

IS THE MOST POPULAR MEDICINE EXTANT.

The Pain Killer
Is equally applicable and efficacious to young or old.

The Pain Killer
Is both an Internal and External Remedy.

The Pain Killer
Should be used at first manifestation of Cold or Cough

The Pain Killer—
Don't fail to keep it in the House ready for use.

The Pain Killer
Is good for Sprains and Bruises.

The Pain Killer
Cures the Toothache.

The Pain Killer
Is a favorite with all classes.

The Pain Killer
Will cure Chilblains.

The Pain Killer
Will cure Cholera Morbus.

The Pain Killer
Will cure Dyspepsia.

The Pain Killer
Is the Great Family Medicine of the age.

The Pain Killer
Can be bought of your Druggist or Grocer.

The Pain Killer
Will cure Painters' Colic.

The Pain Killer
Is good for Scalds and Burns.

The Pain Killer
Has the Verdict of the People in its favor.

The Pain Killer
Gives universal satisfaction.

The Pain Killer—
Beware of Imitations and Counterfeits.

The Pain Killer
Is an almost certain cure for CHOLERA, and has, without doubt, been more successful in curing this terrible disease than any other known remedy, or even the most Eminent and Skillful Physicians. In India, Africa, and China, where this dreadful disease is ever more or less prevalent, the PAIN KILLER is considered by the natives, as well as European residents in those climates, A SURE REMEDY.

The Pain Killer—
Each bottle is wrapped with full directions for its use.

THE PAIN KILLER IS SOLD

By all Druggists and Dealers in Family Medicines.

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TIN AND ZINC ROOFING at the lowest rates. All kinds of Roofs Repaired and Warranted. Ship Work and Jobbing of all kinds, done to order. m21-3m

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INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY.

Cash Capital, $750,000.

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AT TYLER'S:

Rollo's Tour in Europe—Abbott,
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Abbott's American History, "
Mary Gray, "
John Gay, "
Good Little Hearts,
Library of Biography,
Sunnyside Series,
Oakland Stories,
The Florence Stories,
The Brighthope Series,
Bible Stories for Children,
The Leslie Stories,
The Percy Family,
The Pop Gun Stories—Aunt Fanny
The Mitten Books— " "
The Woodville Stories—Oliver Optic,
Grandmother's Library,
Fireside Library,
Happy Child's Library,
The Lucy Books—Abbott,
The Jonas Books, "
Howitt's Popular Tales—Mary Howitt,
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Also Children's Picture Books, in endless variety, from two bits a dozen upwards,

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A Collection of Marches, Waltzes, Polkas, Redowas, Galops, Mazurkas, Quadrilles, Four-Hand Pieces, &c.

A Brilliant Set of Piano-forte Gems,

SUITED TO EVERY GRADE OF CAPACITY,

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INDISPENSABLE TO EVERY PIANIST

Who would become familiar with

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THIS NEW VOLUME, BEING THE THIRD OF the well known and favorite "Home Circle," will be welcomed by all who desire to have the BEST PIECES OF THE BEST COMPOSERS in a convenient and readily accessible form, and at a price so low that the collection may be upon the Piano of every player. A very large number of the Gems contained in this new compilation are not to be found in any collection, though much admired in the usual Sheet form, and in constant demand, a fact that will render the "PIANIST'S ALBUM" the leading book of its kind. PRICE, Plain, $2.50; Cloth, $3; Cloth, full gilt, $4.

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DR. J. W. POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND,

IS NOW OFFERED TO THE AFFLICTED throughout the country, after having been proved by the test of eleven years, in the New England States, where its merits have become as well known as the tree from which, in part, it derives its virtues.

The White Pine Compound Cures

Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary affections generally. It is a remarkable remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, Bleeding from the Kidneys and Bladder, Gravel, and other complaints.

For Piles and Scurvy it will be found Very Valuable.

Give it a trial if you would learn the value of a good and tried medicine. It is pleasant, safe and sure.

☞ Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine generally.

GEO. W. SWEET, M. D., Proprietor,
Boston, Mass.

HOSTETTER, SMITH & DEAN,
Corner of Battery and Clay sts.
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N. P. LANGLAND,

STAIR BUILDER,

No. 49 BEALE STREET, between Market & Mission.

Stair Rails, Newel Posts and Balusters MADE TO ORDER,

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Particularly well calculated for the growth of OLIVES, ALMONDS, VINES, ORANGES, LEMONS, CASTOR BEANS, HOPS, MULBERRY, ENGLISH WALNUTS, TOBACCO, COTTON, all kinds FRUITS, as well as all kinds of GRAIN and VEGETABLES, in quantities to suit, from Five Acres to Fifty Thousand Acres.

Climate unsurpassed in the State. Fever and Ague unknown. THIRTY HOURS BY STEAM FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Apply to THOMAS SPRAGUE,
Russ House, San Francisco,
Or to CHARLES E. HUSE,
ap18-tfis Santa Barbara.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO'S

STEAMSHIPS FOR

NEW YORK, JAPAN AND CHINA,

Will be dispatched as follows:

LEAVE WHARF CORNER OF FIRST and BRANNAN STREETS, at 11 o'clock A.M. of the following dates for PANAMA, connecting, via Panama Railroad, with one of the Company's splendid steamers from ASPINWALL for NEW YORK.

On the 10th, 18th and 30th of each month that has 30 days.

On the 10th, 19th and 30th of each month that has 31 days.

When the 10th, 19th and 30th fall on Sunday, they will leave on Saturday preceding; when the 18th falls on Sunday, they will leave on Monday following.

Steamer leaving San Francisco on the 10th, touches at Manzanillo. All touch at Acapulco.

Departures of 18th or 19th, connect with French Trans-Atlantic Co's steamer for St. Nazaire, and English steamers for South America.

Departure of 10th connects with English steamer for Southampton and South America, and P. R. R. Co's steamer for Central America.

The following steamships will be dispatched on dates as given below:

June 10th—CONSTITUTION, Capt. W. F. Lapidge, connecting with RISING STAR, Capt Gray.

June 18th—GOLDEN CITY, Capt. Jas. T. Watkins, connecting with ARIZONA, Capt. Harris.

June 30th—MONTANA, Captain Joseph Sutton, connecting with OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. Maury.

Passengers berthed through. Baggage checked through—100 pounds allowed each adult.

An experienced Surgeon on board. Medicine and attendance free.

☞ These Steamers will positively sail at 11 o'clock. Passengers are requested to have their baggage on board before 10 o'clock, A.M.

Through Tickets for Liverpool by the Cunard, Inman and National Steamship Lines can be obtained at P. M. S. S. Co's office in San Francisco.

For Merchandise and Freight, for New York and Way Ports, apply to Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & CO.

☞ The steamship COLORADO will be despatched JULY FOURTH, at noon, and will be followed by the steamship GREAT REPUBLIC, August 24th, from Wharf corner First and Brannan streets, for YOKOHAMA and HONGKONG, connecting at Yokohama with the steamship COSTA RICA for SHANGHAE.

For passage, and all other information, apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s office, corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

OLIVER ELDRIDGE, Agent.
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California Steam Navigation COMPANY.

Steamer	CAPITOL	Capt. E. A. POOLE
"	CHRYSOPOLIS	Capt. A. FOSTER.
"	YOSEMITE	
"	CORNELIA	Capt. W. BROMLEY
"	JULIA	Capt. E. CONKLIN.

One of the above steamers leave Broadway Wharf at 4 o'cl'k P. M., Every Day, (Sundays excepted) for Sacramento and Stockton, connecting with the light-draft steamers for Marysville, Colusa, Chico, and Red Bluff

OFFICE of the Company, northeast corner of Front and Jackson Streets.

JOHN BENSLEY,
ap5-istf President.

OFFICE

NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

No. 302 Montgomery Street.

IT HAVING BEEN REPRESENTED THAT THE

REGISTERED POLICIES

Of this Company offer no additional security or advantage over the Policies issued by other Companies, we submit the following testimony as to their being the

BEST SECURITY

to the insured of any class of Policies issued. In answer to a letter from some gentlemen in Louisville, Ky., the Hon. WILLIAM BARNES writes as follows, under date December 26th, 1866.

GENTLEMEN—In my opinion, the registration of a Policy, and the deposit of Stocks annually or semi-annually to meet the liability thereon, DOES ADD to the security of the Policy. But those claiming insurance can register or not, at their own option. I think the plan of the North America, of issuing registered Policies, will be followed by other companies, and is destined to great popularity and success; and the credit of putting such a scheme into practical operation, is due to the President of this company.

Very truly, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM BARNES,
Sup't of the Insurance Department of the State of New York.

J. A. EATON & CO.,
Managers Pacific Branch.

SAMUEL PILLSBURY,
ap18-istf Local Agent.

SYNOPSIS

OF THE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PACIFIC Insurance Company.

I. The amount of the Capital Stock of this Company is SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, and paid in GOLD................$750,000

II. The amount of the Assets is ONE MILLION, TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN THOUSAND, TWO HUNDRED AND NINETY-ONE DOLLARS and EIGHTY-FIVE CENTS, in GOLD..$1,218,291.85

III. The Company has NO DEBTS.

IV. The amount of Insurance effected during the year, and which remained in force December 31st, 1866:

Fire..........................$17,188,195
Marine.......................893,065

V. This Company insures against the following risks, viz: BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE, RENTS, LEASEHOLDS, VESSELS IN PORT AND THEIR CARGOES, AND OTHER PERSONAL PROPERTY, AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

Also, on CARGOES, TREASURE, COMMISSIONS, PROFITS, and WAR RISKS, and on ALL MARINE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS TO AND FROM ALL PORTS IN THE WORLD.

VI. This Company will take on any FIRST CLASS RISKS, not to exceed $75,000, (the limit fixed by law) and on all large risks will reinsure, to an extent consistent with prudence, in other RESPONSIBLE COMPANIES.

JONATHAN HUNT, President.
J. M. SHOTWELL, Secretary.
San Francisco, January 16th, 1867. ap1tf

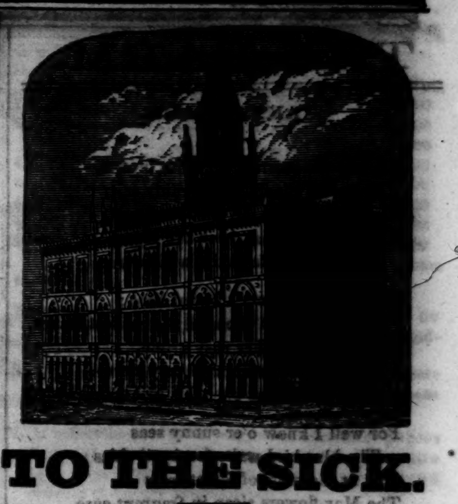
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MANUFACTURER OF

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT MADE FROM BEST materials constantly on hand. Manufacturing and repairing done promptly and neatly, on reasonable terms. Country trade respectfully solicited.

Northwest corner of Davis and Commercial sts.
ap18-tf San Francisco, Cal.



TO THE SICK.

Cures Without Medicines.

Fourteen Years in San Francisco.

Pioneer Water Cure,

—AND—

"DR. BOURNE'S BATHS."

Perfect Cures Guaranteed

According to Agreement in All Cases.

FOR THE CURE OF

Neuralgia, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Bronchitis, Consumption, (incipient) Pleurisy, Fever and Ague, all other Fevers, Dropsy, Erysipelas, Colds, Coughs, Oak Poisoning, (for which Dr. Bourne discovered the only Scientific and Certain Cure) Dyspepsia, "Dreams," Sexual Weakness, the Removal of Mercury and all other Poisons, etc., etc., etc.

The methods adopted by Dr. Bourne are the most Pleasant, the Safest, Quickest, and Most Reliable ever discovered.

Consultations FREE, by Mail or Express, or personally. Send or call for a Circular of Recommendation, References, Certificates of Cures, etc., which are not bogus, but given by well known and responsible individuals.

No. 10 Masonic Temple,

Corner of Montgomery and Post Sts.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Rheumatism.

Throughout this coast, a great deal of suffering is experienced from Rheumatism. Weeks and even months of protracted and aggravated misery is endured by the victims of medical inefficiency and ignorance, which could be cured just as easily as was Mr. SPARROW, whose testimony is given below, and is only the echo of hundreds of other cases. DR. BOURNE cures without medicines, which accounts for his extraordinary success. No. 10 Masonic Temple, Post Street entrance.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 6, 1861.

DR. BOURNE:—Last Winter I was nearly dead, by an attack of inflammatory rheumatism. I suffered the most excruciating pains for five weeks, without any hope of relief, when a friend, hearing of my illness, called to see me, and assured me that if I would stop "drugging and dosing," and go to you, that you would have me walking about the streets in three days. Sure enough, although I was utterly helpless and conveyed to your house in a carriage, and carried into it by three stout men, and by them lifted into the bath, yet, on coming out of it, I largely assisted myself, doing much toward dressing, and, without assistance, walked from the bath to the carriage. On the fourth day, I discharged my carriage and walked, with a friend's aid, the entire distance to your house—nearly a mile—and home again, and so on until cured. I felt myself a well man. And now I am happy to do you this little service, of publicly certifying to the simple truth, leaving it to do its work among my friends and acquaintances that may chance to see this. Your friend,

JOSEPH SPARROW.

Consumption.

AN INTERESTING LETTER.

Very few persons, even among physicians, would have been willing, upon any terms, to have been in the condition of the writer of the following letter, on the 14th of February last. I will anticipate somewhat his report of the facts, by saying that on the 13th of August last he made me a visit, "the very picture of good health." Time, which tries and proves all things, has sufficiently tested this case, and shown that neither relapse nor collapse have followed; the cure is perfect, and can be cited among the scores of similar cases, the result of my improved mode of treating diseases without medicine.

SACRAMENTO, April 30, 1865.

DR. G. M. BOURNE:—Dear Sir—It is with pleasure and satisfaction that I now let you know of my good health. Looking back upon what I have passed through it seems as if I had been lifted from the grave, and I think it my duty to acknowledge to you and to the world the benefit I derived from water-bath. It was in August, 1864, when disease developed itself with a severe cough. I then took medicines, getting worse with chills, fevers, loss of strength, and was pronounced consumptive. This set me to thinking, and finally I determined to leave my business and go to the Sandwich Islands, having been informed that I could not be cured. I went to San Francisco, and, while waiting for a ship, called on Dr. Bourne, who stated that a trip to the islands would probably result disastrously, and was unnecessary, as I could be speedily cured at his establishment. I placed myself under his treatment, and in one week was so much improved I thought I could risk returning home and do my duty as Engineer on the Central Pacific Railroad. The Doctor objected, but I thought I knew better and returned to duty. In about two weeks my cough returned, and I kept getting worse, and, contrary to Dr. Bourne's injunction, never to take medicines again, committed that folly, and soon was so completely run down that I could scarcely walk; so, as a last resort, I concluded once more to try the water cure. I went to San Francisco, few of my friends expecting me to return; in fact, I thought my return doubtful. On arriving at Dr. Bourne's establishment, February 14th 1865, I was not able to get into the bath without assistance, but in a few days I began to recover myself again. I remained with him only six weeks, when I felt a "wiser and a better man," without the aid of medicine. I have now been at work several weeks, and find that I am gaining every day, and at present bid fair to be stouter than ever before. Persons visiting the Doctor's establishment, find it just what it should be, both in the ladies' and gentlemen's departments, and I can not say too much in praise of the Doctor's kind attentions to his patients.

This letter I write for the benefit of all the afflicted, to be used as the Doctor desires, and should it be the means of directing any to his care and treatment, who (as they assuredly will) find relief, I will be paid for my trouble.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
Engineer Central Pacific Railroad.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 22, 1865.

Advised by the undersigned, Mr. James Campbell, of the Central Pacific Railroad, who was then in a most deplorable state of ill health, placed himself under the care of Dr Bourne, the Water Cure Physician. Some six months afterward he visited the city, when I accidentally met him at Dr. Bourne's establishment, and am happy to say, restored to the enjoyment of good health and in fine spirits.

JOHN SULLIVAN.

☞ Dr. Bourne treats all Diseases of the Throat, Chest, and Lungs, which include Diptheria, Bronchitis, incipient Consumption, Pleurisy, Croup, etc., with great success. Great relief is afforded in advanced stages of Consumption. Rheumatism, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Fever and Ague, Dropsy, etc., etc., are also cured quickly, pleasantly, and economically. No medicine whatever.

CONFIRMATION STRONG OF AN INTERESTING LETTER.

SACRAMENTO, November 23, 1866.

DEAR DOCTOR:—I received your letter a few days since asking for my photograph, which I will attend to as soon as convenient. At present I am very busy, on account of the stormy weather, being out at all times, both night and day, and am enjoying very good health, apprehending no danger, if properly careful, as every one should be. I have read my letter in the Call and other papers, and have been asked several times concerning it, and whether it is correct, and I say I can vouch for its contents, and more, if required, and so can a great many others who knew me at the time. I remain your friend, JAMES CAMPBELL.

To DR. BOURNE, San Francisco. ja3-ly-3p

TRY IT 50 PER-CENT SAVED BY USING

STANDARD SOAP CO'S

CONCENTRATED

WASHING POWDER

THIS POWDER IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHER Soaps or compounds for Washing and Cleaning. It is made of pure material, and contains nothing that will injure the finest fabric. Equally as good for using in *Hard as Soft Water.* No soap ever required to be used with this Powder. *One Pound will make Three Gallons of Beautiful Soft Soap.* It is put up in wrappers of 1 ℔ each, and in boxes of 10 pounds bulk, with directions.

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STANDARD SOAP CO. also manufactures all kinds of LAUNDRY and FAMILY SOAPS, equal to Eastern manufactured. je7isly

FLORENCE

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SEWING Machines, California State Fair, 1866,

"To the President of the State Agricultural Society: Your Committee on Sewing Machines beg leave to report that we have examined the Several Sewing Machines on exhibition—the Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, and Florence—and find that, for general Family Use, the FLORENCE IS THE BEST."—J. N. Andrews, Thos. C. McHale, L. Elkus. Jan29-ly

THE FARM.

TAKE HEART.

All day the stormy wind has blown,
From off the dark and rainy sea;
No bird has past the window flown,
The only song has been the moan
The wind made in the willow tree.

This is the summer's burial time;
She died when dropped the earliest leaves,
And, cold upon her rosy prime,
Fell down the autumn's frosty rime—
Yet I am not as one who grieves.

For well I know o'er sunny seas
The blue-bird waits for April skies;
And at the roots of forest trees
The May-flowers sleep in fragrant ease,
And violets hide their azure eyes.

O thou, by winds of grief o'erblown
Beside some golden summer's bier,
Take heart! Thy birds are only flown,
Thy blossoms sleeping, tearful sown,
To greet thee in the immortal year!

The Cultivation of Beauty and Order by the Farmer.

The farmer has neither the time nor opportunity to mix daily in refined society, like those living in cities; neither is he surrounded with the beauties of art in the thousand forms it is met with daily by the residents of large cities. The refining and polishing influences of daily intercourse with men of taste and culture are denied to the farmer; he must look to the objects surrounding his home for the exercise of his love for the beautiful, as one of the means for the elevating, purifying influence upon his mental growth. The growth of taste for rural beauties becomes more correct the more we are educated to it. The false taste for large flowers and glaring colors only, in the boor, is replaced by a love for more delicate tints and harmonious combinations, when his taste has been corrected by a constant association with the beautiful arrangement of trees, shrubs and flowers. Rural beauties, more than any other, seem appropriate appendages to rural homes; their uses are the same as those of art are to those unfortunately deemed the most perfect beauties of nature. The love of trees, shrubs and flowers may be gratified at the cheapest rate, yet they are most perfect in beauty; association with them the most purifying, ennobling, humanizing, chastening. The more refined the mind, the more delicate and intensified the love for all things beautiful—cause and effect in this case reciprocate.

In passing the house of a farmer we may give a pretty sure guess at his mental caliber or culture, and whether he has enjoyed the uses of the beautiful.

Is the lawn or front yard treeless or shrubless? Are the hogs permitted to root in it and to make filthy holes near his door? Are there any fruit trees in the orchard sickly and puny from neglect? Are his cattle exposed to the fierce and cruel storms of winter? If so, what do you think of him? You would be very much surprised to find him a man of taste; energy he may have to work hard like a beast of burden, but he is not imbued with a love of the beautiful, never was brought under the constant influence of it; it has laid dormant perhaps all his life; he lacks intelligence and real refinement; had he worked among flowers all his life, to some extent, at least, his entire surroundings would have been of a character altogether better; he would have been ashamed to live in so slovenly a manner; more of comfort to his family would have been the result of more taste for rural beauty.

On the contrary, were you to pass by, or better, to call on friend D., supposing you never had heard of him, though of course you have, what would you think of him? His lawn prettily laid out, evergreens, fruit trees, shrubs and flowers—flowers everywhere; a blaze of beauty, while summer screens break the wind all around and over his place; a very fine, large orchard. He is not altogether a fancy man; utility goes hand in hand with tasteful ornamentation. The spirit of comfort and beauty seems to preside over his place; a place where Flora and Pomona delight to dispense their treasures. After visiting such a place, what would be your judgment in regard to the owner of it? Would you not suppose him to be a man of intelligence, full of the love of the beautiful? You would see the evidence of taste and refinement; he might have good barns, houses, fences, &c., as a matter of good economy, but the beautiful picture of a paradise you have just admired, is the result of a refined taste, of communion with trees and flowers, of the cultivation of a love of rural beauty. This display of rural beauty, it cannot be said, is the result of wealth and a love of display; his place was very beautiful before he became wealthy—while he lived in a very modest little cottage. His family is a model one; to his boys no allurements are as strong as those of their home; to be compelled to remain long in the dusty, noisy town, is to them an irksome duty; it is a relief to them to get home; no place, to them, is so beautiful. A little intercourse with them will show that they owe much of their good taste and refined manners to their association with the pure and beautiful, as well out-doors as in. Long years after they have gone out to battle with the outside world, they will look with longing to the beautiful home of their youth. Every tree and shrub and flower, every sweet odor, the hum of bees, every sweet sight and sound they see or hear will be connected in their memory with the dearest associations. Recollections of scenes of beauty and happy hours at home, will be a strong sheet anchor to their souls when far away amid the war of worldly enterprise, or the temptations of avarice or licentiousness. Happy the child reared in a home of affection, amid scenes of rural beauty, whose tastes have been educated in the school of nature, by objects of the most perfect beauty—holy in their purity, and exalting and refining in their influence.—*Ex.*

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BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, POULTRY,
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Particular attention will be given to the sale of MILCH COWS, CALVES, and HOGS. We have ample store accommodations, should any desire goods held for an advance in prices. Unless otherwise ordered, consignments will be sold upon arrival at market rates. By special permission, we refer to the following gentlemen: Prof. E. S. Lippitt, Petaluma; Prof. S. S. Turner, Napa; John Widney, Esq., Santa Clara; Esq. C. V. Anthony, Marysville; Hon. E. F. Spence, Nevada City; Gov. H. G. Blasdel, Carson City. All producers are invited to call and see us at our office, 225 Clay Street. feb6-6m

HARVESTING MACHINES For 1867.

BAKER & HAMILTON,
Nos. 17 and 19 Front St., San Francisco;
Nos. 9, 11, 13 and 15 J St., Sacramento,

WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF FARMERS, and DEALERS IN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS to their large stock of

Reapers, Mowers, Harvesters, Threshers, Engines, etc.,

for the Harvest of 1867. The celebrated

HAINE'S HARVESTERS,

Manufactured at Pekin, Illinois; genuine, with Latest Improvements.
HAINE'S HEADERS, with Screw Hub Wheels, Genuine.
HAINE'S HEADERS, with Iron Wheels; Genuine.
HEADER WAGONS, with Screw Hub Wheels.
Buckeye Reaper, 5 and 6 ft.:—Mowers, 2 sizes;
Ball's Ohio Reapers, 6 ft.:—Mowers, 3 sizes.
Burt's Eagle Reapers and Mowers, double and single gear;
McCormick's Reapers and Mowers, Hand and Self-Raking;
Manny's Reaper and Mower, 5 ft. cut—CHEAP;
Wood's Prize Combined Machines, 5 ft. cut;
Wood's Prize Mowers, jointed and stiff bars;
Kerby Reapers and Mowers, 5 ft. cut;
Badger State Reapers and Mowers;
Russell's Junior Mowers;
Union Mower, 2 sizes;
Champion Mowers;
Bay State Mowers;

THE CELEBRATED

PITT'S THRESHERS,

With Late Improvements;
24, 28, 32, 36 and 40-inch Cylinders.

THE CELEBRATED

Aultman's SWEEPSTAKE THRESHERS,

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Portable Steam Engines;

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Whitcomb's Wheeled Wire Horse Rakes;
Wire Horse Rakes, 26, 28, and 30 Teeth;
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Hay Presses, Hay Rope, and Baling Wire;
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Rubber and Leather Belting;
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Single Plows and Gang Plows;
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Fan Mills, Grain Mills, Hay Cutters;
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HEADER WAGONS, or TRUCKS; JACKSON, (Michigan) FARM WAGONS; HORSE and MULE CARTS; HORSE POWERS, FARM MILLS, FAN MILLS (all sizes), THRESHERS, WHEEL RAKES, REVOLVING RAKES, GRAIN FORKS of all kinds, SCYTHES and SNAITHS, PLOWS, HARROWS, CULTIVATORS Etc., Etc., with a full and general assortment of Agricultural Goods, all of which will be sold low by

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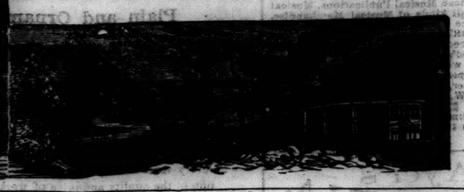
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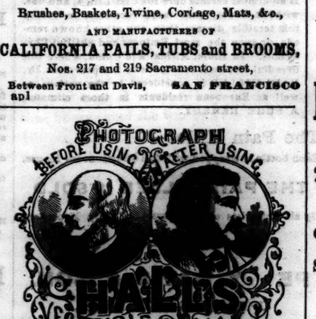
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The old, the young, the middle aged unite to praise
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We have such confidence in its merits, and are so sure it will do all we claim for it, that we offer

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No person, old or young, should fail to use it. *It is recommended and used by the FIRST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.*

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Total, - - - 681,000

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Hay & Grain,
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STEWART STREET NEAR MISSION
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Fine Custom-Made Clothing
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AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION.
OUR STOCK OF CLOTHING CONSISTS OF
ALL THE LATEST STYLES,
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A Large Assortment of
Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Blankets etc.
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
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